The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

10,374—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 12th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— BENGAL	2021	450	R. G. Murray..	13th June
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th "
— SURAT	3142	550	A. W. Adamson	27th "
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	700	W. M. Robbie	11th "
L. PESHAWUR....	3900	600	E. L. Baker ..	18th "
— VENETIA	27.6	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN-KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROSETTA 3509	700	A. E. Barlow	16th June.
THIBET 2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON 4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued to Port. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versâ.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class ..R. 320 } including	I Class ..R. 320 } including
II do..... 240 } wines.	II do..... 230 } wines.
III do..... 150 } with food.	III do..... 155 } with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	1 Class Calais Route.	R. 95	Brighton Route R. 80
" ..II	do. do.	.. 70	do. do. .. 55
From Naples.	I do. do.	.. 145	do. do. .. 130
" ..II	do. do.	.. 105	do. do. .. 95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,000	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	..A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	..B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig....	2,394	450	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	2nd July.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	2nd Augt.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

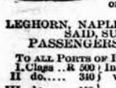
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 3rd, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons. h.p.	About
BRITANNIA.....	Thos. Knox	2,220 } 400	9th June.
HISPANIA.....	Jas. Laird	3,390 } 500	22nd do.
HESPERIA		3,387 484	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395 480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

The sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, Bankers, issue Tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at greatly reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 8, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. STRANTON, from West Hartlepool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to present their BILLS for countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from alongside.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents for Capt. Halsey, and owners s. s. Stranton.

Bombay, 5th June, 1882.

THE BUSINESS heretofore carried on in Bombay under the name and style of LIDBETTER and CORMACK as Average Adjusters, Notaries Public and Accountants, will be henceforth carried on by the undersigned in his own name.

THOMAS LIDBETTER.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specifications in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from 1st September next.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for teak timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay, up to one p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 7th June instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Rupees 5,000 will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 12th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th June, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th June, 1882

CHEAP PASSAGE TO LONDON.

APPLY on board the s. s. "LINHOPE," Prince's Dock. Superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Sailing about the 16th June.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
EX S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.

Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
Californian Apples.....Per tin	0 8
Californian Apricots ..... "	1 0
Californian Grapes ..... "	1 0
Californian Peaches ..... "	1 0
Californian Pears..... "	1 0
Californian Plums ..... "	1 0
Californian Greengages ..... "	1 0
Californian Raspberries ..... "	1 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH.

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

HAVE just received a supply of the following :—

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

Nestle's Food	Re. 1	8 per tin.
Savory and Moore's Infant's Food.	" 0	10 "
Melin's Food... ... small size	" 1	0 per bot.
Do. ... ... large size	" 1	12 "
Hard's Food ... ... "	" 0	12 per pot.
Robinson's Patent Groats. "	" 0	12 per tin.
Do. do. Barley. "	" 0	12 "

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB.	OPOPONAX.
WHITE ROSE.	JASMIN.
FORGET-ME-NOT.	KISS-ME-QUICK.
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIMBLEDON SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER. Rev. CHARLES J. WYNNE, M.A., Jesus Coll., Oxford.
VICE MASTERS. Rev. J. M. EUSTACE, M.A., St. John's Coll., Cambridge.
F. E. BENNETT, M.A., New Coll., Oxford.

THIS School continues to prepare for the Military and other competitive examinations, and thus it affords an education of the highest order adapted to the requirements of the present day.

There is an unusually large staff of Masters which secures for each boy individual assistance and attention in all his work.

It is very desirable that pupils should enter at an early age, by so doing success may be almost guaranteed.

For further particulars apply the Head Master or to either of the Vice Masters.

CHUBB'S
PATENT WRITING BOXES,
EACH

Fitted with two Trays, one Plain and the other with Portfolio Instrument. Pad, Note Papers, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand. Size 17 by 11 by 7, with Travelling Leather cover complete. Price, Rs. 75 each.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1817.

TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Church-gate street, No. 22. Rent Moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, SHOPS, GODOWNS, and OFFICES in Apollo House. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, a HOUSE in Rampart-row, vacated by Messrs Hoar & Co., Outfitters. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the SHOP known as the "AUX VILLES DE FRANCE" in Rampart-row. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that THAKAR BHIMJEE GIRDHUR has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of old Bengalpora street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 127, 143, and 428, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35, containing by admeasurement 253 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the old Bengalpora street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the Kajee Moholla Mosque, and on or towards the south by the property of Kassum Gowlee. All persons having any CLAIMS against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

—Dated this 6th day of June, 1882.

NANU & HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers Attornies.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes or of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, and to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 5th day of June, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Over the Weir.....	S. Champion.....	4	0
Yes Sir.....	A. M. Wakefield...	4	0
Parting.....	F. Warner.....	3	0
The Raident Lady..	A. H. Behrend....	4	0
What Time shall Bring..	Henry Parker.....	4	0
We Meet Again	C. H. R. Marriott...	4	0

ITALIAN SONGS.

Freddo Cor.....	Carlo Chippani.....	3	6
M'Ami Invan.....	V. Losena.....	5	0
Due Proverbi.....	V. Vanzo.....	3	6

PIANOFORTE.

La Favourite.....	Michel Foly.....	2	6
Sangarr.....	Luigi Bottazzo.....	2	0
Noyye in Prigione...	P. Canonica.....	2	0
Melita.....	S. Favi.....	3	0
Scherzo.....	L. de Dahmen.....	4	0
Ballata Barcarola.....	Urgo Errera.....	4	0

DANCE MUSIC.

Rose Chérie Waltz.....	P. Fioeci.....	8	0
Bagatelli do.	do.	5	0
Veglione dei Veglioni Polka.....	S. P. Bocelli.	3	0
Minint do.	E. Waldteufel	4	0
Keep it up do.	J. M. Coward.....	4	0

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings, charged at 6 annas per shilling, for cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1882, at 3 o'clock, at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, to pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882.

2. That Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator without remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 6 of 1882 to be called, The Broach Cotton Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees 2,00,000, divided into 2,000 shares of of Rs. 100 each, the houses land and premises and all the property moveable and immoveable, and the business and goodwill, assets and effects, rights and credits of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, save and except the profits earned by the Company from July 1st, 1881, to June 30th, 1882, on the working of the factories, which is to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the B. C. G. and P. Company, upon his receiving in consideration of such transfer and sale 1,400 fully paid-up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each in the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by such shareholders, *i.e.*, so that they shall receive one fully paid-up share of the nominal value of Rs. 100 in the Broach Cotton Company, Limited, for every share of Rs. 250 of the Broach Cotton Ginning Pressing Company, Limited, held by them. That the aforesaid sale, assignment and transfer of the property of the Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, to the said Broach Cotton Company Limited, to be made by the Liquidator on condition that the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, covenant and undertake to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts and obligations, and to pay and to discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, the said Broach Cotton Company, Limited, taking over the business of the said Broach Cotton Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and being entitled to the profits thereof, and liable for the debts incidental thereto as from the first day of July, 1882.

4. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby empowered to do all acts authorized and exercise all powers given to Liquidators by sections 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.

HERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 6th June, 1882.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones, carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or Infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per Jar Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

TART FRUITS IN BOTTLES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S.

Selected and guaranteed.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Apples. Cranberries. Goosberries. Blackberries. Cherries.	Damson. Plums. Rhubarb. Red Currants. Greengages. } per bottle	0 10
Black Currants.	Raspberries & Currants. Cherries & Currants. } "	0 12
Raspberries..	"	0 14

TART FRUITS IN TINS.

Peaches, small sized Fruit for Tarts. per tin		0 10
Apricots do.	do. ... "	0 12

JAMS.

In hermetically sealed Tins.

Apple. Black Currant. Cherry. Damson. Goosberry. Greengage.	Plum. Raspberry. Raspberry & Currant. Red Currant. Strawberry. } per tin	0 7
Apricot Jam.....	"	0 11

JELLIES.

Black Currant & Red Currant Jelly.	½ lb. tin	0 6
Do. do. do. ...	1 lb. "	0 10
Apple Jelly.....	" "	0 10
Guava, Roselle, & Mango Jellies. in	2 lb. jars	1 0

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's	1 lb. tin	0 6
Do. do. do.	2 lb. tin	0 12
Do. do. Cairn's home-made..	1 lb. tin	0 9
Narbonne Honey.....	per bottle	0 12

CALF'S FOOT JELLY.

For Invalids' or Table use.

Imperial pint bottles or tins.....	each	1 2
Do. quart do. do.	"	2 0

SOUPS.

As these Soups are highly concentrated, dilution with half, or an equivalent to, their bulk of water, is necessary to reduce them to the usual strength.

Cressi. Greavy. Green Pea. Giblet. Mock Turtle. Mulligatawney. Mutton Broth. Ox Cheek.	Hare. Hotch Potch. Julienne. Kidney. Ox Tail. Soup and Bouilli. Vegetable.	1 lb. tins, each 0 9 / each 1 lb. tins, each

KOPF'S BEEF TEA, &c.

		Rs. a.
Concentrated Beef Tea .....per tin		1 4
Kopf's Beef Marrow.....	"	0 12
Kopf's Essence of Beef	"	2 0

MEAT ESSENCES.

Containing the concentrated juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one-and-a-half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.

Essence of Beef, for dilution with 6 to 8 parts of water, in ½ pint tins .....per tin		0 10
Do. Chicken.....	"	0 10

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of Meat, free from Fat, Bone, or Tendon.

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the *only* preparation *authorized* to bear its name by the inventor, Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser :—

2 oz. Jars, Re. 1-2. 4 oz. Jars, Rs. 2-0.

MUSTARDS, SALT, AND VINEGARS.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
Mustard, Colman's Double / Superfine	½ lb. tins. / 1 lb. "	0 9 / 1 0
Do. Maile's French	per jar	0 8
Celery Salt.....	per bottle	0 8
Table Salt, 2 lb. stoppered bottles	"	0 6
Vinegar, Pure Malt (Treacher & Co.'s)	"	0 6
Do. White Wine (Cross & Blackwell's)	"	0 7
Do. Chilli and Tarragon.....	½ pints / pints	0 5 / 0 10

CAPERS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OIL.

Caper, Real French	½ pints each / pints "	0 6 / 0 10
Olives, Spanish.....	pints "	0 8
Do. French	½ pints " / pints "	0 5 / 0 8
Oil, finest Sublime Lucca	pints "	0 6
Do. do.	pints "	0 12

DETAILED PRICED LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Brand.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY .....Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*) ...Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;
Also at the godowns of
BOLTON & CO., BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY..

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR
is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, accurate, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 12.

With full directions for use.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

UNANIMOUSLY pronounced the FINEST WHISKY in the Indian market. Immediately arrests the attention of Connoisseurs.

Dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

NO Refreshment Buffet is now without this attractive and refreshing beverage. The social amenities are much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8.

NOTE.—Vivone is now carried by rail at reduced rates.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR-DOUCHE.

IMPARTS unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT
BY SINA
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

WATSON'S HOTEL,
Bombay, 28th April, 1882.

Messrs. M. H. MAJU and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—During my short stay in Bombay I have had very good reason to suspect that certain unscrupulous persons in this town and the Presidency towns are selling as MONSIMBUL TEAS others, which, though similar in appearance, have no comparison thereto in quality.

With reference to the present manufacturing SE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

The easier state of the London Money market is confirmed, the open market rates of discount being quoted ¾ to 7-8 per cent. under the Bank. No change for the better, however, takes place in stocks in consequence, as whilst French Rentes come ¼ higher at 116, Consols are ⅛ lower at 100⅝. Rupee Paper keeps unaltered.

In the General Produce markets there is practically no movement to notice, but Cotton in Liverpool continues to evince remarkable firmness, the sales yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, and the tone at the close given as hardening in tendency. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, and September shipment 3 points. The receipts at the U. S. ports are :—

	1882	1881	1880
Two days' Receipts	3,000	4,800	5,100
Three days' do.	5,000	10,600	7,400

Exchange.—Although Silver is still quoted the same by Reuter, private messages are said to make it weaker, and our market opened decidedly quiet with buyers on rather easier terms. Calcutta also coming weak, a distinctly downward tendency was apparent later in the day, and we close dull at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 8 1-16d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	Is. 8 9-32d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	Is. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·14	,,

On Calcutta demand is quoted at ¼ premium, 60 days' at ½ to 9-16 discount.

Government Paper has again been firm, with a good inquiry, and values have advanced to Rs. 102 for Fours and Rs. 108¼ for Fours-and-a-half. These figures are for large amounts, and for small pieces ¼ higher, at least, would be paid.

Shares.—The market all round has been fairly steady. Banks and Land Companies are unchanged. Press Companies are all firm, and in the case of Akbar an advance of Rs. 75 is quoted. Spinning and Weaving Mills meet a fair inquiry, and practically values are unaltered, although here and there our quotations are altered Rs. 5 one way or the other. The feeling, however, is firm, and so long as the monsoon promises well there can be little doubt that in a number of the going concerns there is room for a considerable advance.

Cotton has been very firm to-day : and although, owing to mail work, there has been very little done, the tendency has undoubtedly been in favour of sellers, especially for good lots of cotton. Arrivals are still large, and it is evident that so long as the weather up-country will admit of anything coming in, supplies will be pushed forward. Railways and steamers are now to some extent taking the place of bullock gharries and buttaloes, and in so much cotton is being pushed forward now to the depletion of the up-country stock. At the same time, there can be no gainsaying the fact that we have had one of the largest crops ever grown.

We call the following about ruling rates to-day :—

Good Dholleras	Rs. 193 to 197
,, Oomras	,, 197
,, Faizpore	,, 194
,, Dharwar	,, 208

Wheat is quiet at about previous prices. The bulk of [illegible] here is more or less rain damaged, and there is consequently less doing in the article than might otherwise be the case with freights at their present level. No. 1 soft white we quote at Rs. 33 per candy.

Linseed is rather firmer again at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. Rapeseed is unaltered at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat.

Freights are still as depressed as ever, and for Liverpool 23s. 9d. is now quoted *vid* Canal, 40s. by iron sailing ship. There seems little hope of improvement on these rates, low as they are, unless the present block in the Canal proves more than temporary. There is nothing at least in the supply of produce to warrant any rise.

Piece-goods keep very quiet, with no symptoms yet of an early improvement. It is very evident that importers will have to play a very waiting game this season to do any good ; in fact, in their doing so seems to rest the only hope of the market, as there are supplies sufficient to prevent any rise in values, unless something of a very strengthening character comes out of the monsoon.

Coals are quiet, with nothing doing. Stocks here are small, and not likely to be augmented in the immediate future, with dealers practically shut out from fresh business and homeward rates of freight here down to 25s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
Exchange Banks		£	£		
Chartered			all	3 do.	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Freze Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,639	2,925	Rs. 30	80½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	30
B.B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	975
Akola Press Co	85	600	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	180
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	517½
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	1,100
Colaba Press Co	500	1,898	1,880	50	..
Dholleras F. & G. Co.	600	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,180
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	585
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	350
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	225
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	235	2,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	450
Vaikart's Press Co.	450	00	all	50	645

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,580
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	20	415
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,100
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	24
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	99
reacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	910
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	..
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Teviot, 1,349 tons, Captain N. C. Nisbet, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The steamer Liscard, 1,278 tons, Captain T. Byrne, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo.

The barque Carlisle, 1,120 tons, Captain J. W. Eden, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Blairgowrie, 1,550 tons, Captain S. Dark, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (4th May) with a cargo of 2,184 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Moel Rhiwan, 1,086 tons, Captain John W. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (18th March), with a cargo of 1,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. King, King and Co.

The steamer Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for London, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For London Mr. John Dobbie, and Mr. James Patterson. For Lisbon.—Mr. T. G. S. Calhachi.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Strip, Major and Mrs. Moseley, Lieut. Day, Mr. G. Walljee, Mr. H. E. Habib, and 36 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
5	Cathay (s)	Robbie	Trieste, May 10.
	Blairgowrie	Dark	Liverpool, May 4.
6	Burmah (s)	Cave	Bussorah, May 21.
	Moel Rhiwan	Williams	Newcastle, Mar. 18.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Euphrates (s)	Clark	Bussorah, &c.
	Teviot (s)	Nisbet	Havre.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, &c.
	Liscard (s)	Byrne	Havre.
	Agra (s)	Smith	London, &c.

The barque Carlisle, Eden, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee.
Ship County of Selkirk, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 6.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall (s)—3 casks top nails, Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 100 casks disinfecting powder 3 cases medicines other sorts and 3 cases soap, Surufally Heptoola ; 60 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 22 cvsks brass and copper wire and 3 cases thread, Mahamedally Essoofally ; 50 cases slates and 2 cases dye, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

From London.

Alexander Yeats,—6 cases papers, Nuzerally Cumroodin and Co.

Brindisi (s)—2 cases playing cards and 1 case spectacles, Hajee Dada Abba.

Khedive (s)—13 cases cheese and 14 cases oilmanstores, Essofally Sumsoodin ; 3 cases claret, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. ; 109 cases champagne, B. and A. Hormarjee ; 50 cases old tom, 75 cases champagne, 255 cases hocks, 30 cases steinwine, 20 cases burgady, and 1 package gin, Treacher and Co. ; 1 butt sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Agra (s),—53 packages port, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Lamberts (s)—200 barrels gunpowder, Geo. Gohagan.

From Genoa.

Sumatra (s)—10 cases butter and 1 case mutches, Alcese and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 6.

For Liverpool.

Kenyon—180 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

County of Selkirk—1,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Alexander Yeats—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Princes Garfield (s)—150 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 50 bales wool, Keeka Khoosalbhoy Metha ; 3 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed ; 115 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 86 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund ; 3 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 39 bales twist, Munsook Mothilall ; 25 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Avoca (s)—3 chests opium, Venichund Jaitadass ; 21 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 130 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium, Goolabroy Mangalchund ; 24 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaron ; 32 chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 3.

Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Satara.

June 4.

Miles, Col., 26th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

June 5.

Thorpe, Surg. Major, from leave, from Madras.
Lyons, Surg. Major, on duty, from Poona.
Hopkins, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from England.
Apperley, Major, 9th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Marriott, Major, Devonshire, on duty, from England.
Stanley, Lieut., Devonshire, from leave, from England.
Lincoln, Lieut., Worcestershire, on duty, from England.
Campbell, Lieut., R. I. Fusiliers, from leave from Baghdad.
Gerard, Lieut. Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—June 6.

Russell, Lieut. Col., 14th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Gerard, Lieut. Col., C. I. Horse, on leave, to England.
Lyons, Surg. Major, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 3.)

Home Department.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. is pleased to confer upon Bt. Col. J. J. McL. Innes, R.E., V.C., as Inspr. Genl. of Military Works, the privilege of private *entrée* to Govt. House.

Major H. A. Hammond, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd Class, in the Central Prov., to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 2nd Class, during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Coll. D. McNeill, or until further orders.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th Class, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 3rd Class, vice Major Hammond.

Sirdar Ratan Singh, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 5th Class, to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, 4th Class, vice Mr. Anderson.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Rev. A. E. Stone to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from 1st April.

Foreign Department.

Major G. H. Trevor, M.S.C., Pol. Agent of the 1st Class and 1st Asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt. H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Oscar Trefftz as Acting Consul for the Netherland at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt. H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alfred Zunini as Hony. Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. S. I. Fressangos to act as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab has been confirmed by H. M.'s Govt.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the Indian S. C. from regiments out of India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieuts. G. V. Browne, Rl. I. Rifles ; W. Browne, Rl. I. Rifles ; L. R. Tuson, Cheshire Regt ; E. S. Strickland, North Staffordshire Regt ; and E. C. W. M. Kennedy, Yorkshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State probationers for the Indian S. C. from regiments out of India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay, in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Lieuts. J. Davies, Yorkshire Regt ; C. H. Woodhouse, and R. T. Dovton, Royal Sussex Regt ; M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, Hampshire Regt ; C. E. Mardall, Shropshire Regt.

Lieut. C. S. Judge, Leinster Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Goorkha Regt., is admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from 12th Feb. subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secry. of State for India.

Garrison Instruction Staff in India.—Capt. G. Henry, R.E., Offg. Garrison Instr., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major P. W. Watts, resigned. Dated 5th May.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Capt. (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) M. G. Gerard, Bengal S. C., Sqn. Comr., 1st Regt., C. I. Horse, (p. a.) for one year and 172 days.

Capt. M. A. Gray, Bengal S. C., Asst. Comr., 2nd Grade, Assam. (u. p. a.) for 182 days.

Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., Exe. Engr. 4th Grade, Military Works Dept., (p. a.) for one year.

Surg.-Major R. C. Chandra, Prof. of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio Second Physician of the College Hospital, (p. a.) for two years.

Lieut. W. H. Allen, Bengal S. C., has been granted by the Rt. Hon. the Secry. of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 213 days, with effect from the 16th Jan.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—To be Major, Capt. A. F. Lambe—27th May.

Brevet—To be Lieut.-Col. Major P. Roddy, V. C., Bengal Unattached List, in succession to Major-Gen. J. A. Wright, Bengal S. C., deceased. Dated 2nd March.

The following promotions are made, subject to to H. M.'s approval :—

Bengal Army.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major (Bt. Col.) C. Martin, C.B., B. C.

To be Major.—Capt. (Bt. Major) R. G. Birch, late 1st European L. C., from the 13th April, in succession to Lieut.-Col J. L. Loch, B. C., deceased.

8th N. I.—Color-Havildar Anunt Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Ramruttun Singh, deceased,—13th Jan.

Lieut.-Col, G. H. W. Hoggan, Bl. S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd May, subject to H. M.'s approval.

H. E. the Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to confer on Qr-mr. Serg. Thomas Lowe, European Invalid Bn., an annuity of £10, with effect from the 16th April, 1881, vice Sergt.-Major John Campbell, deceased. This cancels the grant of the gratuity and medal to Qr-mr. Sergt. Lowe, notified in General Order by H. E. the C.-in-C. in India, dated 20th March 1865.

Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R. E., Exe. Engr, 4th Grade, is transferred, as a temporary measure, from the Sirhind and Lahore to the Presy. and Oudh Comd., Military Works, and posted to the Lucknow Div.

Capt. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Temporary Supdg. Engr., 3rd Class, is transferred from the Presy. and Oudh Command to the Head-Quarters Office of the Inspr. Genl. of Military Works.

Lieut. G. H. Sim, R.E., Exe. Engr., is transferred from the Kasauli to the Ferozepore Div., Military Works. He reported his arrival at Ferozepore on 12th May and assumed charge of that Division from Lieut. F. B. G. D'Aguilar, R.E., on 13th idem.

Major A. Hill, R.E., Exe. Engr., is transferred from the Umballa to the Dalhousie Div., Military Works, of which he assumed charge on 23rd May from Major G. D'A. Jackson, Exe. Engr.

Military (Marine) Department.

The following Asst. Engs., 1st class, in H. M.'s Indian Marine to be Engrs. from the 1st April :—Mr. P. Brown, Mr. R. M. Beale, and Mr. J. Brown.

Department of Finance and Commerce.

Mr. T. C. Hope, Bo. C.S., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce, on 22nd May.

The Govt. Genl. in Council directs that the Notification of 9th Sept. 1881, remitting the stamp duty on all leases or counterparts of leases executed at the time of settlements made directly by Govt. with the existing occupants of land, shall have retrospective effect in respect of Ilam leases granted previous to the publication of the said Notification under the Ilam Rules to occupants of land taken for the cultivation of tea in the Sylhet Dist. of Assam.

Public Works Department.

Major E. L. Marryat, R.E., Manager, Punjab N. S. Railway, is promoted temporarily from Class I, 2nd Grade, to Class I, 1st Grade, of the Revenue Scale, from 6th May.

Lieut.-Col. C.H. Agnard, R.E., Supdg. Engr., Class I, and Offg. Consg. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is temporarily promoted to Chief Engr., Class III., from 27th May.

Mr. C. L. Desmazures, Storekeeper, 2nd Grade, is transferred to Class IV. of the State Railway Revenue Estabt., from 1st Jan.

Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

Mr. G. A. Knight, Asst. Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 13th May.

Mr. F. R. Tregear, Asst. Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Ry. Police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Supdt., Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, in addition to his own, vice Lieut. W. Ravenshaw, proceeded on furlough, from 20th May.

Director General of Railways.

Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, is posted to the Punjab N. S. Railway, Construction Section.

Mr. E. H. Tuck, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Ry., Construction Section, to the Open Line of the same Ry.

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C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882.

"It is a pity to accuse a venerable gentleman of lying ; it's a still greater pity that venerable gentlemen should tell lies." This is the manner in which—what Mr. O'Donnell would call—"a journal of town talk published in London" thinks proper to speak of the Prime Minister. Now, although one might expect a little more refinement from a journal which is edited by an Earl than is usually found in the columns of *Vanity Fair*, we are not anxious to curb the oratorical license of politicians, or disposed to charge an excess of vulgarity to any particular party. We remember that Mr. Chamberlain once bluntly informed an audience at Birmingham that Mr. Disraeli "came down to the House and told three lies," or something to that effect. We do not suppose Mr. Chamberlain strengthened his case by the freedom of his discourse, and we don't believe Mr. Gladstone will appreciably suffer from such abuse as we have quoted. We cannot help, however, contrasting this language, coming from one section of the Conservative party, with the simultaneous declaration from the leaders that it is the duty of their followers to sustain the Government in their present attempt to repress disorder and crime. But herein we are reminded that "conscience has no more to do with politics than with gallantry"—to transpose the terms of Sheridan's phrase—and are induced to examine the cause of such painful amenities in political discussions at home. The "virtuous indignation"—that is the correct phrase to employ—which has agitated the nerves of the Conservative party arises from what some of them are pleased to describe as "the compact of infamy" between the Government and Mr. Parnell. If conclusions were to be drawn merely from passionate rhetoric, it is not easy to conceive punishment too condign for the iniquity of Her Majesty's Ministers in general, and of Mr. Gladstone in particular. But out here we are removed from the sphere of those sympathetic sensations which arouse an unanimity of sentiment within the circle of their operation. We cannot, therefore, accept indignation at second-hand, and must seek for ourselves the causes of the unusual perturbation. The first thing to be done in examining what are described as "damaging revelations," is to separate the sober statements of the parties immediately concerned from a haze of mystifying rhetoric, and secondly, to ascertain wherein the specific "damage" lies.

Extreme politicians opposed to the Government declare in general terms that Ministers are traitors, or what is the same thing, that they are in league with traitors. They have bargained with men guilty of outrages, and stooped to purchase their assistance by concessions to their treasonable demands. This, practically, is their version of the "Kilmainham Treaty ;" and they hold that a Government which threw over the only patriot in it—Mr. Forster to wit—in order to conciliate "men steeped to the lips in treason," and cannot govern without buying the aid of the "conspiracy which was used to get up outrages" in order to put them down, ought to be ignominiously expelled from office. Mr. James Lowther, with his characteristic courage, goes into details. At one of those meetings in the North-West Riding, at which he was supported by Mr. J. M. Maclean, he made a charge against Mr. Chamberlain that he had carried on the negotiations with Mr. Parnell behind Mr. Forster's back, and that in reality it was the discovery of this that led to the resignation of the late Chief Secretary. To all this Mr. Gladstone replies "that there was not the slightest understanding of any kind. Mr. Parnell asked for nothing from us, and on our side we asked nothing from him." The rejoinder to this disclaimer is summarised in the quotation with which we have prefaced our remarks. When we turn to the "damaging revelations," our first surprise is to learn that so far from Mr. Chamberlain having carried on the negotiations behind Mr. Forster's back, both the President of the Board of Trade and Mr. Gladstone referred Mr. O'Shea to Mr. Forster, and it was through the medium of the Chief Secretary, and through the medium of him alone, that the negotiations, if such they can be called, were carried on. Turning to the "compact of infamy," we confess we can discover only one of the two parties necessary to form a "compact." Mr. Parnell forwarded his views to Mr. O'Shea—not, by the way, a follower of his—and by him they were submitted to Mr. Forster, who in turn laid them before the Cabinet. These views simply amounted to this, that if the question of arrears were settled, "I" (to quote his exact words) "have every confidence—a confidence shared by my colleagues—that the exertions which we should be able to make strenuously and unremittingly would be effective in stopping outrages and intimidation of all kinds." There is not much here to account for so much ill-temper ; but it seems this paragraph from the letter, read by Mr. Parnell from a copy handed him by Mr. O'Shea, was not the whole of the communication. To the intense delight of the Conservatives, Mr. Forster announced this fact ; and on Mr. O'Shea reading the remainder of this letter, it was found to contain an expression of opinion that if the Government adopted the policy of Mr. Parnell (*i.e.*, to settle the arrears) it would (to again cite the words of the letter) "enable us to co-operate cordially for the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles, and that the Government at the end of the Session would, from the state of the country, feel themselves thoroughly justified in dispensing with future coercive measures." This is the whole matter—for we hardly think on reflection that Mr. Forster's account of his conversation with Mr. O'Shea about the part to be played by Sheridan will be found to have any bearing on the question at all. In the first place, it concerns Mr. Parnell only at second-hand ; it does not concern the Government at all, since Mr. Forster has left it ; and the description of Sheridan given by Mr. Forster, which excited so much feeling, is altogether *ex parte*, possibly incorrect and certain to be exaggerated. There is not a word, bear in mind, of any undertaking given by the Government, a fact which of itself precludes the notion of a compact. In fact, Mr. O'Shea, in communicating Mr. Parnell's views to Mr. Forster, stated that his only object was to inform the Government of the opinions of Irish members, and that "the right honourable gentleman must not suppose that there was any bid by the honourable member for Cork for his release." To those who imagine that there is something criminal in ascertaining the views of Irishmen on Irish questions, we can only say that every responsible statesman in modern times has deplored the difficulty of ascertaining the actual ideas of Irish popular leaders respecting Irish questions. For this reason Mr. Gladstone, ten years ago, welcomed the return of Mr. Butt for Limerick, and for this reason also the late Lord Beaconsfield never lost an opportunity of securing the co-operation of Mr. Shaw, when he was leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons.

But, if we have nothing in the "revelations" to justify the outcry against the Government, we might expect to find in the policy of the Ministry some foundation for—some extreme concession towards—what we are asked to believe was a "compact of infamy." We are unable to discover evidence of either the one or the other. It is true the Government have thrown over Mr. Forster, released Mr. Parnell, brought in a Bill to settle arrears, and meditate forming some kind of peasant proprietary. Can any one of these measures be said to be "a shameful concession ?" If so, we shall be able to show that the "shame" is not wholly on the side of the Government. We should like to ascertain the cause of those now born of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight which the Conservative party greet Mr. Forster whenever he rises. What the Conservatives *did* think of the late Chief Secretary is pretty clearly shown in the reply of Lord Randolph Churchill to the American reporter who brought him intelligence of the Dublin murders. "He," said Lord Randolph, alluding to Mr. Forster, "was utterly unfit for the place he occupied. He lacked capacity entirely, and had no executive ability to warrant his appointment to such a position, especially at such a trying time. Moreover, the Government carried its policy too far altogether, and Forster went beyond the Government. It is a good thing they got rid of him when they did, but it seems now that it was too late—if this news you have brought is true." As for the release of the suspects, can we forget that it was the *Quarterly* which published, and Lord Salisbury who expressed, the view that "what the English people must see plainly now is that the arrest of suspects by the cart-load does no sort of good ?" In discussing this same *Quarterly* article, a month ago, we wrote : "The new Conservative policy would include, in addition to this big plank [creation of a peasant proprietary] taken from the Land League platform, the wiping out of one-third of the arrears, and State assistance for the payment of the rest, an enlarged emigration scheme, and a commission of judges to try accused persons instead of imprisoning them without trial. It is intimated pretty plainly that a Conservative Ministry would set Mr. Parnell free at once." Since then Mr. W. H. Smith brought forward his Bill for creating a peasant proprietary, thus giving practical effect to the recommendations of the *Quarterly*. And concerning Mr. Parnell, to hold communication with whom now is rank treason and infamy, what was the worst the *Quarterly* had to say when something was to be gained by patronising him ? "What good has been done," asked Lord Salisbury, "by the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell, who was guilty of publicly declaring that Mr. Gladstone 'had first sanctioned the doctrine of public plunder ?'" The *Standard*, a Conservative journal whose impartial views make it respected by all but extreme partisans, says plainly : "We can find in this letter nothing that is not honourable to Mr. Parnell. It seems to us to be the letter of a man sincerely anxious to get the land question settled on lines which he believed to be just. . . . In our opinion Mr. Parnell's terms were not unreasonable. As a matter of fact, each of the points which he advanced has had our consistent support." We are not, at this moment, concerned with the merits of either Mr. Parnell's terms, or the proposals of the Government. We merely desire to dissipate the passion got up for party purposes, which has obscured an incident more creditable than otherwise to the parties connected with it. Whatever may be said by men like Mr. Lowther, or journals like *Vanity Fair*, or the *St. James's Gazette*, as to their moral sensitiveness, the fact remains that no compact, good or bad, has even been inferentially established, and that there is not a single proposal that the Government have now laid before Parliament, that has not, at one time or other, been advocated by the Conservative party. We have in this latter circumstance a key to the otherwise inexplicable outburst of "virtuous indignation" against Mr. Parnell's suggestion to "co-operate cordially with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles." Everybody knows the party managers were manœuvring for the Irish vote, and it so happens that, very naturally, the acts of the Government have trumped the promises of the Opposition. In other words, the Tories have again tried to steal the Whigs' clothes, and are irritated at their failure.

The post of Commandant of the pleasant little station of Ahmednuggur will once more be in considerable request, for it has been decided that the original command allowance of Rs. 400 a month shall again be given as staff salary to the officer commanding the station. During the late war in Afghanistan the allowance was reduced to Rs. 250, owing to the battery of artillery at Ahmednuggur being ordered on service to the front. The Rs. 150 thus retrenched was diverted to Rajkot, which then boasted a garrison of a native regiment, a mule battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. Now, however, Rajkot has lost its mule battery, while the garrison of Ahmednuggur is restored to its normal strength ; and so Rs. 150 have been taken away from the former and given back to Ahmednuggur, which station is now commanded by Colonel Bannerman, of the 4th Rifles, one of the best known and most distinguished officers in the Bombay Army. It was only to be expected that the recent disbandment order would diminish the importance of several stations in this Presidency by causing their garrison to be decreased. One of the first to suffer will be Dharwar, which will henceforth only be garrisoned by the wing of a native regiment. According to present arrangements, the 28th N. I., now at Dharwar, will send a wing to Sattara, and the head-quarters of the 17th, now at Sattara, will be moved to Indore, having detachments at Mehidpur and Augur. The Belgaum command has of late been considerably shorn of its former proportions, and it is very doubtful, now that the native regiment has been permanently withdrawn from Kolhapore, and there is only a wing of one at Dharwar, whether Belgaum will be retained as a District Command with a Brigadier-General and staff. It might very easily be incorporated in the Poona Division ; and now that it is about to be connected with Poona by railway, this arrangement, though nothing is yet definitely settled, is merely a matter of time. But while these and other changes are rumoured about, there is one command that always seems to escape the retrenching shears. The garrison of the time-worn Fortress of Asirgurh has been reduced and reduced, until it now consists of one company of British soldiers. There are no sepoys and no gunners. Yet to look after this company of soldiers, there is a commandant on a staff salary of Rs. 500 a month, and a fort adjutant whose staff emoluments, one way and another, amount to about Rs. 400 per mensem. One cannot help having a kindly feeling for a quiet, out-of-the-way sinecure like Asirgurh, the commandantship of which has for a very long time been looked upon as a reward for meritorious old officers ; but when in the interests of economy it is found necessary to disband regiments, we fear that the retention of a colonel-commandant and a fort adjutant to look after a company of British soldiers is out of the question.

Whether the Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, rejecting the French proposal for a Conference, or no, is a matter, after all, of very small importance. The proposed assemblage of the Powers is disposed of, and so far the victory, diplomatically, is entirely on the side of the Sultan. His contention is that he is able to settle the Egyptian question without anybody's assistance, and it must be confessed that he has given considerable practical evidence of his authority in putting a stop to Arabi Pasha's military preparations at Alexandria. It is not very easy to see how the allied Governments can interfere with the Sultan so long as he exercises his power in this satisfactory manner, and it is equally difficult to understand how France and England can virtually abdicate their supervision after having taken the matter so fully in hand. The state of affairs at the present moment is more encouraging than it has been at any period during the crisis. If it continues in this way—that is, if Arabi and the Sultan avoid giving the Powers excuse for

TELEGRAMS.

STRICT PROHIBITION OF LOTTERIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Government have decided, in accordance with the Resolution of November, 1877, that the practice of holding lotteries by permission of the local authorities is distinctly mischievous. It is requested, therefore, that in future applications for permission to hold lotteries should be invariably refused.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

The *Englishman* states that a Resolution will shortly be issued by the Supreme Government, calling the attention of the Provincial Governments to the necessity of closer adherence than has hitherto been the practice to existing rules regarding the holding of lotteries. It will be pointed out that lotteries are entirely prohibited by law, and that therefore sanction should in no case be accorded to holding them, whether they are alleged to be for charitable purposes or otherwise.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question, denied the statement that the Porte had sent a Note to its representatives abroad rejecting the Conference on the Egyptian question as proposed by France.

THE IRISH REPRESSION BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The House of Commons is still in Committee on the Irish Repression Bill. Only two clauses have as yet been adopted.

CONSOLS.

Consols yesterday closed at 100⅜.

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 5.

It is certain that the Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad which, without absolutely rejecting the proposed Conference, strongly urges the same to be unnecessary.

The Powers are generally disposed to accept this view.

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, JUNE 5.

Arabi Pasha has, in compliance with the orders of the Sultan, conveyed through the Khedive, stopped military preparations and the fortification works at Alexandria.

BLOCK IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

There is again a total stoppage of the Suez Canal traffic owing to the steamer Argosy being ashore.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

GALLE, JUNE 6, 6-20 p.m.

Mail-steamer Khedive, from Bombay, arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅞
4½ per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	52 7-16

Arrivals—Sicily, Westgate, and Cyprus.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 5.

At 10 p.m.	81·0

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

„ 6 a.m.	80·8
„ 10 a.m.	84·7
„ 2 p.m.	83·9
„ 4 p.m.	81·7

THE Madras mail-train, which should have arrived in Bombay yesterday with mails and passengers for Europe, was delayed by breaks in the line caused by the recent heavy rain, and instead of reaching here by 10-30 a.m., did not arrive till late at night. The mail-steamer was delayed a little for the Punjab mails and passengers by the Rajputana and B. B. and C. I. lines, also somewhat behind time; but the steamer could not be detained until this morning, so she had to be despatched without the letters and passengers from Madras.

THE Municipal Commissioner's report upon the working of the Assessment Department of the Bombay Municipality is now in the hands of the printers, and will shortly be presented to the Corporation. It having been discovered that a clerk named Venayek Dhondjee had been guilty of irregular practices, he has been dismissed from the service of the Municipality. Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdonjee Parakh, an assistant to the Assessor, was called on to resign, and has resigned. Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor, takes a year's leave previous to his retirement. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that the Municipal Commissioner has issued an order that the bill collectors of the Municipality shall every evening submit a written report of the day's work. All the safes in the Assessor's Department have been sealed by the Commissioner, and the collectors have been called upon to render an account of the bills in their possession within a fortnight.

THE Parsees of Bombay are considerably exercised at present to find a solution of a difficulty that has unexpectedly sprung up. It would appear that for a long time past a large number of persons have been living in Mazagon who are not Zoroastrians, but who claim to be descended from Parsees. They observe the Parsee ritual, and have now expressed a desire to be admitted into the community. The question as to whether a person born of a Parsee father and Mahomedan mother can be admitted into the community or not had never been discussed before, and the elders of the community are considerably perplexed as to what to do with these claimants to Parsee citizenship. The Parsees papers are arguing the question *pro* and *con*, and it is likely the matter will be referred to the high-priests.

THE Guzerat Arts College now counts on its roll only eight students. The Surat paper understands that the Government of Bombay are making inquiries as to why a number of students have lately left the college to join the Bombay and Surat institutions.

The Government of India has, it is stated, approved the general tenor of the proposals on the subject of the reform of the Simla Municipality put forward by the Government of the Punjab; and also of the proposal to appoint a special committee to consider the questions as to modes of election referred to in the Punjab Resolution.

SOME proposals are, the Allahabad paper believes, at present under the consideration of the Viceroy, the object of which is to provide for opening up proper relations with Chinese-Turkistan—Yarkund, that is to say, and adjacent territories. "The authorities of the India Office are taking interest in the idea, and we understand that Lord Hartington has written out to this country recommending it to the attention of the Viceroy."

THE sequel of Colonel Burnaby's balloon trip to the Continent excited the curiosity of *Truth*, who asked, "But should not an officer be permitted to cross the Channel as he pleases?" and many other more or less pertinent questions. A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* to point out that an officer of the Army, when applying for leave of absence, is usually required to give an address, and also that special sanction should be obtained if he proposes to quit the three kingdoms; and that if, as would appear, the gallant officer omitted to give his address, which it is certainly not very easy for aeronauts to do with accuracy, and did not ask for permission to visit the Continent, the Horse Guards authorities could hardly shut their eyes to such a notorious breach of discipline.

The *Pioneer* states that the disturbances in the Mundi State, Sambulpore district, arise from a sudden revival of the old-standing feud between the Khonds and the Khultas. "The latter, we believe, are aborigines like the Khonds, but the two clans have not been on good terms for many years. On the night of the 16th of May the Khonds rose, according to a preconcerted plan, and massacred between 300 and 400 of the Khultas. We now learn that communication between Sambulpore, Raipur, and Kalahundi is interrupted, and the Khonds have looted the daks. The various detachments of military and police are now converging upon Kalahundi, and we may expect soon to hear of some sharp encounters with the tribesmen."

THE troops that proceeded towards Afghanistan by the Dadur route, avoiding Sibi, during the first Afghan campaign, are considered to have crossed the frontier of Biluchistan at or near the Mummul Pillar on the Dadur road. The Government of India has given this decision in order to determine certain claims to the Afghan medal.

MR. JAMES NICHOL FLEMING, formerly a director of the City of Glasgow Bank, was brought before the Sheriff at Glasgow on Saturday (May 13) charged with embezzlement of part of the funds at that bank, and was formally committed for trial on the charge. The amount in question is said to be nearly a million sterling.

COLONEL STEPHENS, a retired officer, was charged at Cheltenham, on May 12, with shooting at Mr. Frank Littledale, in Fullwood Park, with intent to murder. On Sunday the prisoner went into the park, and threatened to send the bailiffs to turn Littledale's father out. Afterwards he went again and fired a pistol at the young gentleman. The defence was that the prisoner suffered from mental aberration. Years ago, when serving in India, he was cut on the head with a sabre, as he believed, by a Russian spy. Since then he had an idea that Russian emissaries were in all parts of the globe, and his duty was to punish them. He declared he saw a Russian spy in court. He was remanded.

THE Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the *World* states, is doing duty with his yeomanry regiment, which he has brought to a very creditable state of efficiency.

A DINNER was to be given in honour of Capt. Burton and Commander Cameron, who have returned to England from their West African expedition. Capt. Burton's book describing his experiences is ready for the press. The two travellers were to read a paper on May 23, at the Society of Arts, on "The West African Gold-Fields."

BRET HARTE was to publish in the June part of *Good Words* a short article giving personal recollections of the poet Longfellow.

THE *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphed on May 14:—I hear that the Prime Minister has decided to withdraw the counter-charge brought against Captain Grenfell in connection with the outrage by Albanian shepherds, and that a reply in this sense to Lord Dufferin's last Note will probably be sent in shortly.

MR. J. H. MAPLESON, lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, writes to *The Times*, May 12:—In your leading article in *The Times* of to-day you appear to hint that the "figure" to be paid to Madame Patti for my forthcoming season in the United States is "probably imaginary." I beg to inform you that Madame Adelina Patti is engaged to me for six months, commencing in October next, to sing at least twice a week, for which she is to receive £917 a night. The sum of £9,170 has been already placed to her credit at her bankers' in New York as a guarantee for the payment of the last ten nights' services. In addition to this, Madame Patti will have her private Pullman travelling car, containing drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, and sleeping accommodation for the whole of her servants, as well as two cooks, who will accompany the expedition."

THE creation of an inland sea in Africa, south of the department of Constantine, says the *Nouvelle Revue*, has entered the domain of practical politics. The commission of 50 members, presided over by M. de Freycinet, assisted by MM. Leon Say, Varroy, and General Billot, appointed to examine the project, is now divided into three sub-commissions. The first will examine the practical difficulties of the execution of the project; the second will ascertain the physical, meteorological, and hygienic consequences of the work; and the third will examine into the probable consequences, political, commercial, and maritime.

THE ballot was taken on May 18 at the Reform Club, on Lord Hartington's resolution for transferring the election of members from the club at large to the committee. The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John Bright, was as follows:—"That it is desirable that the election of members to the Reform Club should be conducted by a Committee, instead of by a ballot of the whole club, as heretofore; that it be referred to the General Committee to draw up a detailed scheme for carrying out the change; and that they submit such scheme to an adjourned general meeting, to be held before June 30." To this Mr. P. H. Muntz moved the following amendment:—"That a candidate who shall have been blackballed may, with the consent of the Committee, on a memorial to them signed by not less than fifty members of the club, including the proposer and seconder of such candidate, be again put up for election at the next ballot." At the close of the voting it was found that Mr. Muntz's amendment was carried by a majority of 21, the numbers polled being:—For Lord Hartington's resolution, 361; against it, 382. When the numbers were declared three cheers were given for Lord Waveney, who had taken an active part against the resolution. Serious defections from the club are apprehended as the result.

IN the House of Commons, on May 15, Lord E. Cecil asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the case that second Lieutenant-Colonels of British regiments in India only received majors' pay; if so, from what date this had been the practice; and whether the reduction of their pay was to be temporary or permanent. The Marquis of Hartington said that the noble lord had been entirely misinformed. There had been no reduction in the pay of second Lieutenant-Colonels. Second Lieutenant-Colonels serving in India received the same pay, and always had received the same pay, as first Lieutenant-Colonels.

COMPLAINTS loud and deep have been received in England from Zanzibar, where fever has been working sad havoc amongst the officers and men of our ships on that pestilential station. Benedictions are freely passed on the Admiralty, by whom is accorded no venial degree of responsibility for keeping vessels for years out there without "change of temperature, or relaxation of any kind" for the crews.

THE new monthly *Army List* is pronounced by the *World* to be a source of wonder and bewilderment to those who have the courage to consult its pages. *Bradshaw* is not in it. The Militia, Militia, Volunteer battalions are jumbled together in hopeless confusion. Fancy the feelings of an officer who finds himself in the "Second Volunteer Battalion of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)!"

WILLIAM TRICKER, who was present at the battle of Waterloo as a bugler in the 43rd Light Infantry, has just died at the age of eighty-seven.

DR. JOHN BROWN, author of "Rab and his Friends," died at his residence, Portland-street, Edinburgh, on May 11, in the seventy-first year of his age. Dr. Brown was attacked the previous Saturday with inflammation of the lungs, but no serious result was anticipated till the 10th, when he rapidly sank, and died about half-past six next morning. Within the past few weeks Dr. Brown had published two volumes—one entitled "John Leech and other papers," and another "Locke, Sydenham, and other papers." The former is already in its third edition. Dr. Brown was the great-grandson of the celebrated Dr. Brown, of Haddington, and was a zealous member of the United Presbyterian Church.

SAYS *Vanity Fair*:—In consequence of his financial position, H. H. the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is contemplating the abandonment of his princely rank. This may account for his absence from the recent Royal wedding.

GREAT as is his appreciation for the work of Mr. Boehm, "Atlas" can hardly think he has been as felicitous as usual with his statue of Lord Lawrence. "His lordship's *déshabillé*, for instance—easy no doubt, and salutary as a working costume in the Indian heat—rather tells against the dignity and importance of the figure; and dignity is, I cannot but think, an essential for all statues designed to be set up in the open air. And certainly even less of dignity is there in the attitude; there is indeed, even something of the unlovely, not to say the ridiculous, in the extreme prominence of the chest, and other and adjacent portions of the person, which one does not voluntarily thrust upon the public eye. Then the mighty sabre in one hand and the tiny pen in the other; no doubt, as Lord Lytton's Richelieu said, 'the pen is mightier than the sword,' but not exactly to the bodily eye, not as an outward and visible symbol of power. Contrast the theatricalness of this figure with the simplicity of Lord Clyde, who stands alongside it, or of Sir John Burgoyne, who stands opposite, and the difference is striking—not, I think, in favour of Mr. Boehm."

THERE is a story going round in London civic circles to the effect that a lady, distinguished in that social world of which the Mansion House is the centre, committed a strange and almost inexcusable breach of etiquette on the occasion of the recent visit of the Queen to Epping Forest. The lady had to make a small presentation to Her Majesty, and instead of kissing the Royal hand, she shook it vigorously! "Atlas" says he never heard of but one other person who made a similar mistake, and that was a young student of Trinity College, Dublin—now the staid vicar of a parish in Cheshire—whom nervousness overcame when he was first introduced to the presence of Royalty. Hudson once offered his arm to the Queen; but Her Majesty, thinking doubtless that the "railway king" had matters on his mind more important than Court etiquette, accepted it with smiling grace.

MISS DE BURGH, a niece of Lady Walsingham, met with a serious accident in Rotten-row on May 16. An unmanageable horse bolted with its rider, and running violently against Miss De Burgh's horse, threw her out of the saddle. Her horse fell upon her, inflicting very serious injuries. On Friday morning it was stated that there was a slight improvement in Miss De Burgh's condition, and although she had not quite recovered consciousness, the doctors were more hopeful.

A PAINFUL and extraordinary event occurred on May 14, at St. Kevin's Roman Catholic Chapel, Dublin. The Rev. Canon Murphy, an earnest and respected priest, was engaged in preaching upon the subject of the recent murders and denouncing the Land League and the assassins, when in the excitement of the moment he dropped down dead, it is supposed from disease of the heart. He was an intimate friend of Mr. Burke, and was speaking of that unfortunate gentleman at the time. He had just observed, in speaking of the probable consequences of the murders, that many innocent persons might suffer from the Heavenly judgment sure to be brought upon the country by the crime, and had commenced an apostrophe to the people with the word "blood," when he paused. In a faltering voice he repeated the word, and then fell on the altar platform. The congregation and assistant priests immediately ran to his assistance, and medical aid was sent for, but before it arrived he expired. Heart-disease, of which he had long felt the symptoms, is believed to have been the cause of his death. The rev. gentleman was 63 years of age, and had been about 40 years in the ministry, and for the last six years parish priest.

AN alarming piece of news comes from Odessa. A rumour was extensively circulated before the mail left England that, according to a telegram from General Gourko, Governor-General of Odessa, an investigation in the barracks at Odessa had resulted in implicating three Artillery officers in crimes against the State. Two of them are said to have hanged themselves before they could be arrested. The investigation was made in pursuance of a recent general order of the Grand Duke Vladimir, with regard to the inspection of barracks, in view of suspicious conduct among any of the troops.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL GORE-JONES.

HIS EXCELLENCY ADMIRAL GORE-JONES left for England by yesterday's mail-steamer. A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 10th Regiment N.I., with band and regimental colour, under the command of a European officer, was paraded at the Apollo-bunder at 5 p.m., and a salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery and from the Euryalus on the Admiral's departure. Among those present at the bunder were H.E. Admiral Sir William Hewett, Brigadier-General Carnegy, General Hewett, Colonel Dowson, Major Laurence, Major Sartorius, Captain Melliss, Captain Dean Pitt, Captain Morland, Lieutenant Bayley, Lieutenant Charrington, R. N., &c., &c.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

IT helps to settle the question still debated as to whether this is the monsoon, that the mail-steamer Cathay encountered rough weather off Socotra, and rain and wind all the way to Bombay. From Thursday the sun was not visible, so the bearings could not be taken, and a current from the north carried her towards Rutnagherry, delaying her arrival nearly a day. The passengers had no doubt of its being the monsoon from her rolling. In the passage from Suez to Aden the Cathay experienced light north winds; the weather in the Red Sea was terribly hot and sultry. From Aden to Bombay she had the strong south-west monsoon gale, with very high squally seas and thick unsettled weather, with very heavy showers of rain. The rain, about 200 miles from Bombay, was remarkably strong and heavy.

Captain S. Reynolds, of the steamer Bracadaile, from Marseilles, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, reports that his vessel experienced in the Red Sea a northerly breeze, in the Arabian Sea to long. 61 a light variable wind, and thence strong wind from S. W. to N. W., with heavy rain and heavy S. W. sea. Captain S. Dark, of the ship Blairgowrie, from Liverpool, reports that he experienced fine weather up to the 31st May, and thence strong monsoon and heavy rain.

A telegram from Khandalla, dated yesterday, says:—It is still raining at Matheran, Khandalla, and Lanowlee. The line is flooded beyond Poona. A diversion is being made to enable the Madras mail to proceed with the English mails.

Our Nasick correspondent writes, June 4:—For the last three days we have had heavy rains. To-day is clear.

From Surat we hear, under date 4th June:—There is every appearance of a monsoon having set in here. The sky has been cloudy for the last three days, and there was a very heavy shower of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, yesterday evening. It is, however, too early for the monsoon, and it is believed that the weather will clear up in a day or two.

A correspondent at Aurungabad writes, 4th June:—The monsoon burst here at 7 a. m. yesterday. There was no thunder or lightning; steady rain fell, without any wind. The barometer has fallen considerably and is still falling. The total rainfall from 7 a. m. yesterday to 12 noon to-day has been 7 inches 50 cents. It is still raining steadily, as it has been, without intermission, since the commencement. The river Khaum is in flood, more than quarter of the average annual rainfall having fallen in 36 hours. A good monsoon is anticipated.

A severe thunder-storm occurred at Indore on Friday. The Second Assistant's house was shattered by lightning, but no lives were lost. Much damage was done to live-stock in the neighbourhood.

TWO BREAKS ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to have to advise you that during last night the very heavy rain which fell on the south-east part of the G. I. P. Railway caused breaks in the road in two places, at about 245½ mileage and 247½ mileage, beyond Decksal.

The mail-train containing the outward overland mails was detained, but after being transferred across the break, the mail letters are coming on by a special train which will, I believe, be in Bombay about 10 o'clock to-night.

It is hoped that through communication will be restored very shortly.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 6.

HEAVY RAIN AT MATHERAN.

WE are informed that very rough weather has visited Matheran, and hurried the departure of many of the visitors. The rain, that for some days before had fallen fitfully in heavy showers, began to come down steadily on Friday at midday, and all through that night a storm raged, which blew down several trees and wrecked some frail chupper tenements. So much rain had fallen on Friday afternoon and night, that on the following morning the newly-constructed bund was quite full and well worth a visit. It formed a long river-like expanse, falling eventually over the barrier wall, which is nearly fifty feet high, in a radiant mass of water broken in its descent by the projecting edges of the stones of which the wall is composed, and so presenting something of the appearance of a natural waterfall. Although much less rain fell on Saturday, the rain gauge registered nearly twenty-seven inches for the two days. On Sunday there was a good deal of mist, but not much rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	17 69	20 56	19 79	20 93
5 Monday	0 77	....	....	....
6 Tuesday	....	1 45	1 27	0 99
Total	18 46	22 1	21 6	21 92

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 6th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·547	90·0	W S W	18	0·00
Surat	·613	84·6	S	11	0·27
Bombay	·555	84·7	W	12	0·82
Ratnagiri	·606	77·3	W S W (moderate.) W		0·50
Karwar	·742	82·1	(moderate.)		1·23
Mangalore	·780	81·3	W S W	8	0·93
Calicut	·825	79·8	W S W	11	1·33
Cochin	·845	81·1	W	2	2·56
Masulipatam	·585	87·8	W		0·35
Madras	·665	92·3	W	11	0·00
Negapatam	·730	90·4	S W	13	0·00

CHOLERA AT NOWANAGAR.—The weather at Jamnagar is very unsatisfactory. Cholera is raging. About eight deaths occur every day. The Jam Saheb has consequently prohibited caste feasts.—*Gujerati.*

THE POLITICAL AGENTS OF KATHIAWAR.—The camp of Colonel Barton, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, is at present at Jamnagar. His frequent and sudden visits to this place have given rise to various conjectures.—*Id.*

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A few more benches are badly wanted in the Victoria Gardens. The few benches placed there at long distances are taken possession of by the ayahs and children frequenting the place.—*Samachar.*

HOUSE-TAX IN AHMEDABAD.—The Commissioners of Ahmedabad are considering the advisability of imposing a house-tax in the city. The house-owners are necessarily against the movement, and the proposal is not likely to be adopted without strong opposition.—*Id.*

A GROWL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice the following appointments of officers belonging to the Uncovenanted Civil Service in India:—

Mr. Bruce (Bengal) to be Political Agent of Siwi in Beluchistan.

Mr. Foxton (Bombay) to act as Judge and Session Judge, Kurrachee.

Mr. Watson to act as Deputy Commissioner, upper Sind Frontier.

Now, are these appointments in accordance with the rules of the present Secretary of State for India, Lord Hartington? I was under the impression that such appointments were not within the reach of uncovenanted men, and that no more uncovenanted men were to be appointed to any of the Commissions in India. Were not several appointments of young gentlemen to the Sind Commission, made about the time the Conservative Government went out, cancelled by Lord Hartington? If uncovenanted men have the same rights and chances of promotion as Civilians and Military Civilians, then where is the use of the competitive system or test of any kind of service under Government? All an uncovenanted man has to do to qualify for any appointment he gets is to pass the departmental examinations, which every covenanted civilian has to pass within eighteen months of his arrival in India!

SERVICE.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a matter of regret that notwithstanding all the steps that are being taken to further the progress of municipal and political institutions in Bombay, no provision has yet been made to promote the convenience of, and prevent annoyances to, importers into this harbour. The Viceroy has very generously remitted the import duties, and Government have been preaching against octroi duties and in favour of increased facilities to trade and commerce. But notwithstanding all this, the importers of goods are not yet free from the evils to which they were formerly subjected. I will give you a common example. I ordered a candy of ice from the other side of the harbour. The quantity was imported the day before yesterday in a Panwel boat, and it arrived at sunrise. If it could have been cleared immediately it would not have been spoiled by the rain. But some circumlocution process with the Customs Department would not permit my man landing it unless some *chitti* was issued. Why this is now required is more than I can understand. Again, the scientific Municipal levy had to be paid; and that took some further time. So that before everything was done the rice was drenched, and it took nearly ten hours from the arrival of the bags near the wharf before they reached my house. Now, sir, I make bold to say that notwithstanding all the professions to the contrary, there is no light, but Cimmerian darkness, in our public offices, and where the interests of the masses are concerned we are as badly off as ever.

June 4. ALPHA.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R. Corps, Apollo-bunder, evening (weather permitting).

Divine Service, Christ Church, Byculla, 9-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Divine Service, on board the Alexander Yeats, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 5th:—Blairgowrie, Liverpool. Yesterday:—Burmah (s), Bussorah; Moel Rhiwan, Newcastle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Bussorah, &c.; Teviot (s) and Liscard (s), Havre; Rohilla (s) and Agra (s), London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Over the Garden Wall....G. Miller.
Overture	Le Magon ..... Auber.
Selection	Montecches Capuleti....Bellini.
Valse	Chantilly ..... Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Fatinitza ..... Suppé.
Galop	The Hermit's Bells .....Maillard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Swiftsure and Cathay entered, and the s. s. Rohilla and Knight of St. Patrick left, the dock yesterday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The western wall of two houses, Nos. 153 and 58, on Nowrojee Hill, fell down on Monday last. No persons were injured.

ASSAULT.—Ragoo Ruckma was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Roodhi, woman, on the day previous, at Coombarwada. He was fined Rs. 5.

BUNDER ACCIDENT.—Luckmeedas Perbhoo, a Mahratta lad aged 6 years, while playing at Chinchbunder near a wheat-stack sustained a compound fracture of the left leg by a bag of wheat falling on him.

CHANGE OF SIRNAME.—Mr. A. H. Durant, H. M.'s Dockyard, has been permitted by the Government of India to assume from this date the sirname of Price, and he will in future be known as A. H. Durant Price.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Bhaghee Madoo, a Hindu female child aged 6 years, while crossing the Frere-road was knocked down and run over by a tram-car, and sustained severe injuries to the left leg and thigh, necessitating amputation. The child lies in a precarious state at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent writes from Ahmedabad, June 5:—The weather here has been very trying for several days, the thermometer standing at 105 degrees in the shade until 5 p.m. It was extremely hot yesterday (Sunday); but in the evening we were favoured with a shower accompanied with thunder, and later in the night it rained again. The rain has cooled the atmosphere, and this morning the weather is delightfully pleasant.

BIGAMY.—Krishna Booda, a fisherman, and Bhima, woman, were charged yesterday before Mr. W. Webb—defendant No. 1 with marrying defendant No. 2, knowingly, during the lifetime of her husband Manicke Mangria, and also with committing adultery; and defendant No. 2 with the abetment of the first offence. Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. It appears the complainant is temporarily living at Mahim, and earns a living by bringing several vegetable, products thence to Bombay for sale. He was married to the second defendant, Bhima, about eighteen years ago, and they lived as husband and wife until about a month ago. On Friday, the 12th ultimo, Bhima left his house, taking with her a few silver ornaments belonging to him. As she did not return that evening, inquiries were made by complainant, and it was discovered that she had married the first defendant and was living with him as his wife. The case stands postponed for further hearing to the 15th instant. The accused were allowed to be liberated on bail.

BURGLARY AT MESSRS. ROSE AND CO.'s.—On the premises of Messrs. Rose and Co. being opened on Monday morning last, it was discovered that they had been broken into during Saturday or Sunday night last. Three tin boxes were taken from the strong room and forced open with a chisel, and Rs. 150 in cash, notes, and postage stamps, also an old brass watch, were stolen. The key of this strong room was generally kept in an open drawer in the front room. The key, apparently, had been taken from there, and replaced after opening the strong room. The thief appears to have effected an entrance into the premises by climbing up to the back staircase by means of a packing case which was found standing alongside of it. He then broke two venetians of a window, put his hand in, and lifted the latch; then opened another window and got downstairs, then broke a pane of glass in a window below the staircase, put his hand through, removed two of the latches, forced the window out, and got into the rooms below. The thief appears to have left the premises in the same way. Before leaving he helped himself to an oil-cloth piano-cover, which he must have used as a protection against the rain. He also took a peon's leather bag and a cash box. It is suspected that some person acquainted with the establishment committed the theft. The servants belonging to the shop had their places of residence searched yesterday, but no trace of any portion of the stolen property could be discovered.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in weight in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th May, 1882, was 47,521 maunds, and in money Rs. 25,790. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 27th May 1882.	Week ending 28th May 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	95,343	72,560	22,783	..
Amount Rs.	63,669	48,932	14,767	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	1,03,949	76,235	27,714	..
Amount Rs.	35,527	22,198	13,329	..
JUGGERY—				
Weight Mds.	7,919	15,306	..	7,387
Amount Rs.	3,496	8,465	..	4,969
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	182	253	..	71
Amount Rs.	167	639	..	472
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,610	6,938	672	..
Amount Rs.	6,078	6,020	58	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	81,446	67,463	13,983	..
Amount Rs.	17,389	7,817	9,572	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	52,803	30,614	..	27,721
Amount Rs.	21,855	34,258	..	12,403
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	3,967	6,504	..	2,537
Amount Rs.	2,286	3,729	..	1,443
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,575	7,600	..	5,025
Amount Rs.	2,193	5,308	..	3,115
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	20,974	7,602	13,372	..
Amount Rs.	5,602	2,607	2,995	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	8,553	11,478	..	2,925
Amount Rs.	5,752	7,240	..	1,488
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	32,409	27,176	5,233	..
Amount Rs.	9,535	6,722	2 813	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,24,000	1,14,570	9,430	..
Amount Rs.	44,899	38,753	6,146	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	5,41,850	4,94,329	47,521	..
Amount Rs.	2,18,478	1,92,684	25,790	..

ALLEGED TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, the case against Hafeez Abdul Kaiyum was resumed. The defendant stands charged with buying, exporting, importing, and removing as slaves four girls named respectively Jamila (15), Zafran (11), Zainab (11), and Nur (9).

Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne for the defence.

Mr. Cleveland said that the witnesses he had intended to call for the prosecution were in Bhopal, and there was no probability of their coming down to Bombay. He thereupon closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Payne, on behalf of the defence, said that his client did not purchase these girls in order that they might be dealt with as slaves, but simply as the agent of the Bhopal State; and according to Mahomedan custom, they would be set free, as an act of charity, by the authorities at Bhopal.

The prisoner said he did not bring these girls here as slaves. He was simply a servant, and brought the girls for his Sircar at Bhopal. He had instructions from the Sircar by letter, and those letters were now in court.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and was allowed to be liberated on bail.

AN APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, an appeal was filed before Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, solicitors for the G. I. P. Railway Company, against the Bombay Municipal Commissioner, in respect of the assessment fixed by the Municipality of the several properties belonging to that railway company.

The appeal went to show that the railway company possessed within the limits of the town and island of Bombay, *inter alia*, the following landed properties, viz., the carriage inspector's house and shed, Berkley-place, general goods-shed, engine-house, staff quarters, workshop, and foremen's bungalows. The properties were, for the year ending 31st December, 1881, valued for purposes of assessment, by the Municipal Commissioner, at an aggregate of Rs. 87,335. The Municipal Commissioner had recently amended the assessment book of the Municipality for the year 1882, and had valued these properties at an aggregate of Rs. 1,52,915, and had given notice thereof to the company. The company was dissatisfied with this valuation by the Municipal Commissioner, and had duly complained to the Municipal Commissioner, as provided by the Act. The company submitted that the valuation fixed by the Municipal Commissioner in respect of the properties did not represent the net actual rent at which such properties might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, after making the allowance of ten per cent. provided by section 70 of the Municipal Act. The company contended that the valuation was excessive, and that the valuation for the year 1881, although excessive, was nearer the fair annual net rent which such properties might reasonably be expected to yield.

The company therefore asked that the fresh valuation fixed by the Municipal Commissioner might be reduced.

DIVINE SERVICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

9-30 a.m.—Litany.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and lecture.
8-30 p.m.—Bible class for young men.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the ship Alexander Yeats, in the Prince's Dock, at half past-seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1882.

*Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, best plateдware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon E. M. Walton.
The property will be on view from to-morrow.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 7th June, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Stock of Tweeds, Broadcloth, Cashmere, Linen and Trousering Cloth, &c., &c., of various quantities.
On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the surplus stock of Tweeds, Broadcloth, Cashmere, Linen, Drill, Oxford, and Trousering cloth, of various qualities, hats, woolen and cotton socks and stockings, collars, scarves, and the property of Messrs A. Allan, at No. 5, Hummum-street.
Small lots will be put up for the convenience of purchasers.
The property will be on view from to-morrow.
A patent turning lathe (English-made).
A consignment of fresh Dundee fruit preserve, or orange marmalade in tin.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENT.
On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock warehouse, on account of the concerned—
200 casks white Bed's celebrated cement.

AUCTION SALE of the Materials of a Bungalow and Furniture, &c., at Mahim, near seashore behind the Durgah.
On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mahim, near seashore behind the Durgah, the materials of a Bungalow and Furniture such as tables, chairs, sofa, cupboard, coir and China mattings, cooking copper utensils, lamps, &c., &c., belonging to Mr. Rahimanjee Khanbhoy.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL.
On FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Narayen Javut—
Ex s.s. Antonio.
About 1,175 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley coals lying at Malet Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Saw Mills at Tank-bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, glass and crockery ware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a fish aquarium with gold fishes, &c., the property of J. Speirs, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Esmaljee Currimbhoy—
F. T. and Co.—1,251—120—1 case boots, ex Assam.
F. T. and Co.—E. C.—1/10—10 cases old newspaper, ex Albuera.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Kadur Abdool Hussein.
F. T. and Co.—A. K. A. H.—37/38 31/10—12 packages paint, ex Sarmatian.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoolla—
F. T. and Co.—A. T. H.—1,520/2—2 cases toys and rings ex Hartlepool.
12—1 case glassware, ex Teviot.
13—1 case tinware, ex Teviot.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon Price and Co., just received per s.s. Khedive, consisting of Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap, essence of white, moss and damask rose and spina rosa, registered golden oil, marrow oil and frangipani pomade, transparent and glycerine soap, &c. Also 5 cases Dr. Wynn's toilet powder, ex s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 7th June, 1882.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.
II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.
III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—
(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one, third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.
(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.
(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains
(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.
IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.
V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—
(a) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.
VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.
VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1883.
VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.
IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.
G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

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"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
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NOTICES.

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HAMILTON & CO.—Gold sets of Brooch, Bracelets, Earrings in plain gold, or set with gems.
HAMILTON & Co.—Brooches and Earrings in plain gold or set with gems. A lot of very pretty, fashionable and neat pattern.
HAMILTON & Co.—Ear-buttons or Solitaires in plain gold or with ornamentation, or set with pearls, corals, diamonds, &c.
HAMILTON & CO.—Ladies' Gem-rings set with di

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies, which was summoned for Sunday (May 14), with the object, it is alleged, of deposing the Khedive and nominating his son Abbas Pasha (who is under age) as his successor, with the President of the Ministry as Regent, and Arabi Pasha as Governor, was not held, as the members of the Chamber unanimously refused to assemble unless legally convened by the Khedive. On Saturday Sultan Pasha, the President of the Chamber, and several of the Notables waited on the Khedive in order to effect a reconciliation and persuade him to convoke the Chamber, but the Khedive firmly refused any compromise with the actual Ministers. The Committee of Notables subsequently proposed to the Khedive that Mahmoud Samy Pasha, who had personally insulted his Highness, should be withdrawn from the Cabinet, and that one of the remaining Ministers should be appointed President of the Council. The Khedive declared himself satisfied with this proposition, and summoned Mustapha Fehmi. The latter, however, refused to take office, whereupon the Khedive resumed his original attitude. On Monday Sultan Pasha and the Notables again waited on the Khedive, and urged him to take back Mahmoud Samy Pasha. His Highness firmly refused. In the afternoon the English and French Consuls-General informed him that the English and French fleets would arrive immediately, and, as the Powers would require to treat with the Minsters, he had better summon the present ones, as they would not resign. The Khedive then summoned the Ministry, and, having heard from them that there was no other solution, accepted the Ministry for a few days in order to admit of negotiation. Throughout the crisis the Khedive had had the firm support of the Sultan and the British and French Consuls-General. Of the eighty members forming the Chamber only nine are said to be favourable to Arabi Pasha and the military party.

Arabi Pasha is said to have openly talked of deposing the Khedive by force, but is stated to have been restrained by the knowledge that he could not rely on the army. It is reported that he himself begins to consider that the game is played out. It is also stated that the English and French Consuls visited Arabi Pasha, and warned him that they hold him responsible for the maintenance of order and the lives of the Europeans, and guaranteed his life if he obeyed the Khedive. Arabi Pasha replied that there was no danger to be feared so long as the present Ministry remained in office. Excitement approaching almost to panic prevailed in Cairo, and large numbers of persons quitted the town in haste. A Reuter's telegram from Cairo says:—

Considerable sensation has been created among the European community there by the publication of the following telegram sent by Mr. Wilfred Blunt to a student at El Azhar Mosque (the Mussulman University):—"Is the National party content with Arabi Pasha? The British Government pretends the contrary. If you allow yourselves to be separated from the army, Europe will annex you." The despatch came into the hands of the Sheikh-el-Azhar, the Egyptian Sheikh-ul-Islam, who, being ignorant of French, was induced by the Ministry to believe that it was addressed to him. He thereupon sent a reply, stating that the differences between the Ministry and the Khedive had been arranged, and that the Egyptian people were content with Arabi Pasha. Learning subsequently, however, that he had been misled, the Sheikh-el-Azhar went to the Khedive, and after complaining of the deception to which he had been subjected, repeated that the Mussulman University strongly supported the Khedive, and counselled compliance with the Ministry to the same extent as his Highness himself did.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IRONCLADS AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE English and French ironclads had arrived off Alexandria. The British Consul-General at Cairo issued a circular to the consuls under his jurisdiction, that the visit of the fleet is of a friendly character, and that there will be no danger if all goes well. The measures determined on by France and England were communicated to the Porte on Thursday, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the despatch of the combined fleet to Alexandria. The Minister replied that he could make no declaration about the matter until the Government should have first consulted his colleagues; but he must say at once, as had been said in the Circular to the Powers, that if any extraneous force were required to restore order in Egypt the sovereign power alone had the right to use such means. Reuter's correspondent from Turkish capital states that in official circles there "no fear of serious complications in Egypt are entertained, and it is believed that the English and French squadrons will make a very short stay at Alexandria.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that in official European circles and at the Palace great confidence is felt that the will of Europe will not be resisted, and that order will not be disturbed. Public opinion remains with the Khedive, and is unanimously in favour of the dismissal of Arabi Pasha. Two native papers have been suppressed by the Ministers for articles hostile to the Khedive.

Replying to the communication from the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople announcing the despatch of the combined squadrons to Alexandria, the Porte uttered a protest against the step as an interference with the sovereign rights of the Sultan in Egypt. It was understood, the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said, that Turkey had several ironclads ready to proceed to sea at a moment's warning.

SIR JULIAN GOLDSMID writes to *The Times*, under date May 14:—

Sir,—Last summer and on many previous occasions I called the attention of your readers to the complications which must inevitably arise in Egypt. They have arisen, and appear not to have found the two Governments now mainly interested forearmed, though they were assuredly forewarned.

I have often objected to the ill-timed sacrifice of our paramount influence in Egypt and to the rash promise not to take any step except in concert with France. Some of the evil results of this promise are already apparent, and the opportunity to recover the lost ground was neglected some months ago.

But this is of the past. For the present, I would again urge the Government not to forget the immense position which is at stake, and to adopt not merely a firm, but a national policy in the present emergency. Moreover, they would do well to drop the air of Egyptian mystery which hangs about their Parliamentary utterances—utterances worthy of an oracle at Memphis and studiously calculated to convey no tangible information.

There are points on which I say they are bound to speak, and to speak clearly. Are the current reports with regard to Arabi Pasha's proceedings confided to fact? Is it true that there was no plot, except one of his own creating? Is it true that the high personages recently condemned were only implicated in this imaginary attempt by the confessions of men put to shameful torture? Is it true that because the Khedive was aware of these facts he has honourably refused to confirm the sentence pronounced by the plastic creatures of Arabi himself? And, lastly, is it true that the attempt to compass the dethronement of the Viceroy, after the evil fashion in which his father was removed, has been made with the object of perpetuating the new military reign of terror?

If, as I have good ground to believe, all or even half these things are true, then I would insist that the responsibility of the two Governments is even greater than it was last year, and that the necessity for prompt and decided action is still more urgent.

I would again, therefore, press on the Government that they should both speak and act plainly, for they must remember the land of the Pharaohs is the highway to our Indian Empire.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on May 15, Lord Granville made a statement as to the affairs of Egypt and the policy of Her Majesty's Government in reference thereto. He reminded their Lordships that at the commencement of the present session he repeated what he had said in a despatch of November last to Sir E. Malet—namely, that the policy of Her Majesty's Government was the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, of the authority of the Khedive, and of the rights of the Egyptian people as guaranteed by Imperial Firman. The European Powers unanimously adhered to the policy thus described. The claims of the European Powers to be consulted as to any changes which might be proposed in Egypt by France and England had never been denied, by either the Porte or the Powers. Governments of France and England had throughout been acting with the most perfect loyalty to each other, and he held a letter in which M. de Freycinet denied that in his speech of the 11th inst., taken as a whole, he used language claiming for France a preponderating influence. In consequence of a change which occurred some weeks ago in the state of Egyptian affairs, an understanding was come to between France and England; the European Powers unanimously agreed to what France and England proposed, and since that time almost identical instructions had been sent to the French and English agents in Egypt. Lately Tewfik Pasha had shown great energy and courage; but the Governments of France and England had thought it advisable to direct that three ships of the French and three ships of the English fleet should proceed to Alexandria. There was a perfect understanding between the two countries as to the manner of dealing with certain contingencies which he hoped would not arise. Of course he could not state what those measures were, but he entertained more than a hope that peace and prosperity would be established in Egypt without the employment of force.

Lord Salisbury observed that there was nothing in the statement of Lord Granville to which he could take exception. He concurred with Lord Granville in the opinion that all hopes of beneficial action in Egypt depended on the cordial understanding of France and England; but he hoped M. de Freycinet was fully convinced that England would allow no other Power to have a superior interest in Egypt to hers. "Force is no remedy" was not so popular as it had been in respect of our home affairs; but, at all events, he presumed that no statesman would erect it into a maxim of foreign policy. Whatever might be the language we used it would have no effect in Egypt if we did not make the Egyptians understand that, if necessary, we were prepared to back our words up with deeds; and, if recourse must be had to the sword, the paramount interests of this country required that the sword of France should not be dominant.

In the House of Commons on the same date, Sir C. Dilke, in answering a question from Sir S. Northcote, reminded the House that in January last an Identical Note was agreed to by the French and English Governments declaring their opinion that the maintenance of Tewfik Pasha on the throne was the best means of securing peace and order in Egypt, and on Jan. 30 this was followed by a despatch stating the views of the two Governments as to the future eventualities, which could not at the present moment be presented to Parliament. On Feb. 6 the English Government proposed that the two Governments should communicate their views to the other Powers, which was done in a circular Note. In March certain divergencies between the two Governments manifested themselves, which, however, had been totally removed. During the present month a critical state of affairs had arisen, and the two Governments were now in absolute accord in view of certain eventualities, which it was hoped might not arise; and they felt sure that their course would meet with the assent of the other Powers and of the Porte. In answer to Sir H. Wolff, Sir C. Dilke said the English and French fleets have gone to Suda Bay in Crete, and orders had been sent to them to repair to Alexandria. In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, he said the Porte had not yet assented to the course proposed by the two Governments; and Mr. O'Donnell having asked whether a joint French and English expedition or a Turkish expedition were part of that course, the Under-Secretary declined to answer.

IRELAND.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS.

A DUBLIN telegram to the *Times*, dated May 17, states:—The recent assassinations still remain an impenetrable mystery. Arrests and discharges are reported from day to day in many places, but they do not cast any light upon the tragedy and rather tend to confuse and irritate the public mind. Three cattle-dealers who were arrested yesterday in the city after arriving from Liverpool were released from custody to-day, having been able to give a satisfactory account of themselves. This has been the case in every instance, and the police have not yet been fortunate enough to lay hands upon a single person who can give the slightest help to them or whose arrest would afford any chance of tracing the guilty parties. Nevertheless, they are still hopeful of finding, at least, the car, and there are vague rumours that in a day or two some important revelations will be made.

Some strange theories have been started as to the sort of weapons the assassins used. One of the most improbable is that it was the "Irish Thug's dagger," a blade about 8in. long, with a transverse handle, which is grasped so that the blade projects between the fingers. Such an instrument could never have inflicted the fatal wounds. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen who were engaged in the *post mortem* examination that the injuries were inflicted with a long dagger—a very strong and highly-tempered blade. The hand that dealt the blow must have been strong, as well as so sharp that it could be rapidly pulled out by a strong hand, it would have broken in the wound when down between the ribs. The slash which almost severed Lord F. Cavendish's left arm showed plainly that the weapon was sharpened at the edge and used like a knife.

It is to be feared that, unless the offers of reward should induce some one to give information, the police will be unable to reach the assassins, who, it is now believed, have made good their escape back to the place where the plot was hatched. Opinions are divided as to whether it was in Paris or New York.

ALLEGED STATEMENT BY ONE OF THE ASSASSINS.

THE *Freeman's Journal* to-day devotes eight columns to what it describes as "an extraordinary statement purporting to be the history of the tragedy by one of the assassins." It was received from London, bearing the London postmark May 17, and having on the outer wrapper the King's Lynn stown packet stamp. In a leading article the editor points out what are considered several marks of authenticity; but copies of the document have been received elsewhere, and it is generally thought to be a hoax.

After a long introduction, the origin and history of the Irish Assassination Society is given. The Society, the statement says, has its president and branches all over Ireland, and a few in England, Scotland, and Wales. On Lord Frederick Cavendish's appointment a meeting was convoked and the perfidy of Mr. Gladstone denounced. The murder of Lord F. Cavendish was then arranged. It was also decided not to take Mr. Burke's life unless he helped Lord Cavendish to resist. The preparations for the assassination are then described, how those selected for the business were disguised, and arrived at the meeting. The meeting with the victims in the park and the murder. Mr. Burke struggled like a tiger, and Lord F. Cavendish struggled violently, though generous enough not to raise an alarm. His last words were, "I forgive you; prosperity to poor Ireland; peace to poor Ireland." After the deed the murderers proceeded on the car to the rendezvous and reported themselves, and measures were taken by the society for their safety. A solemn toast was drunk to the deceased statesmen. The writer then proceeds to state that some of the assassins were at Mr. Burke's funeral. They escaped in the disguise of doctors, priests, officers, and yeomen.

The document concludes with the following sentence:—"Whether all that herein appears be truth or only a substratum thereof, one thing must be conceded, that, in justice to the actual perpetrators of the deed, they must be credited with the purest, if the most mistaken, intentions for what they have done for Ireland."

EXAMINATION OF STEAMERS AT NEW YORK.

A MESSAGE from Philadelphia, dated May 17, states:—Since the Dublin assassinations a cable diplomatic correspondence has been conducted between the British Foreign Office and Minister West at Washington, and communications have been made by the latter to the United States Government. This correspondence has resulted in a determination by the President to give every facility for the capture of the assassins should they attempt to cross the ocean. The Custom officials in New York have been placed in communication with Consul-General Archibald, so that the British and American officials can work in harmony for the purpose of searching every steamer leaving that port since the assassination for assassins should they be on board. Descriptions of the suspected men have been cabled from London, while warrants have been obtained under the Extradition Treaty for the arrest of the four men suspected of the crime. The Government has instructed the United States Marshal at New York to board all inbound vessels before arriving at Sandy Hook. The President sent a mandate from Washington ordering the use of the entire judicial and executive power of the Government to aid in the desired capture, and will also shield the officials in case of a mistake.

On Monday night the United States Revenue steamer Dexter, with Marshal Knox and five deputies on board, and also a representative from the British Consular office, went down New York Bay and began cruising between Sandy Hook and Fire Island for incoming steamers. Another Revenue steamer, the Arthur, was also sent to Sandy Hook. The Scythia, the first steamer to arrive, cast anchor outside Sandy Hook Bar at midnight, and came into quarantine this morning, when the officials, with the detectives, thoroughly scrutinized both passengers and crew.

The United States officials having thoroughly searched the passengers and crew of the Scythia, found nothing suspicious about them, and made no arrests. The officers of the Scythia say that they had no knowledge of any Irish murderers coming on board.

The United States officials will search every steamer arriving. They are now waiting for the State of Indiana, from Belfast (May 6), which is expected to-night.

THE following Reuter's telegram from New York, May 17, appears in the London papers:—

The *Evening News*, a sensational paper, which is, however, generally understood to have relations with the leaders of the Irish party in America, asserts to-day that the assassinations in Ireland were plotted in this country by the extreme branch of the Irish revolutionists. The original design was to murder Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Burke. The document authorizing the assassinations was prepared at a special meeting of the Executive Council, attended by Irishmen from Canada and the United States. After the arrival in England of the men selected for the deed they were advised from America that the death sentence on Mr. Gladstone had been revoked. The article further asserts that Lord F. Cavendish would have escaped but for the Burke affair, and the fact of his being in the company of Mr. Burke. The assassins, it says, are now on the way to the United States, where their friends expect they will escape detection.

LORD SPENCER ON THE SITUATION.

THE *Times'* Dublin correspondent telegraphed on May 12:—

The Lord Lieutenant received two deputations this afternoon at Dublin Castle. They presented addresses on the subject of the recent tragedy, and in reply to them his Excellency made an impressive statement. One of the deputations was from the Chamber of Commerce, and was headed by Mr. Richard Martin, D.L., vice-president. His Excellency, who received the deputation in the presence chamber, was attended by Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary, and others. Mr. Martin, in introducing the deputation, explained that the chamber was composed of gentlemen of every political and religious creed. Mr. Wigham read the address, which, after expressing unbounded horror at the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, tendered the respectful sympathy of the Chamber to the Lord Lieutenant, and assured him that they continued to be animated by feelings of loyal attachment to the Queen and her Government. It was hoped that Her Majesty's Government might be enabled to adopt such measures as might lead to the discouragement of crime, the maintenance of law and order, and the happiness of the country. His Excellency thanked the Chamber of Commerce for the address, spoke of the kindness which he had received from the citizens whom it represented, and said that he would reserve any general observations until he had received the address to be presented by another deputation. A deputation from the Corporation of Belfast, composed of the Mayor and Town Clerk and several members of the Council in their scarlet robes, were next introduced. The Mayor, in a few introductory words, referred to the progress of the town, the spirit of loyalty which prevailed in it, and the desire of its inhabitants to sustain the Government in maintaining law and order. His Excellency, in reply, expressed on the part of Lady Spencer and himself their appreciation of the kind reception they had met with in Belfast, and their pleasure at the prosperity of the town. The two deputations were thus combined; and His Excellency, addressing both, said,—You come to me at a time of supreme anxiety and sorrow. A terrible crime has deprived the Queen and country of two devoted and high-minded public servants, and I and many others have lost two dear and valued friends. The one was untried in Irish Government, but in his tragic death we have lost a man who, with energy and singleness of purpose, was about to spare no exertion in the task of promoting peace and prosperity in this country, and at the same time a sound and beneficial change in her laws. The other was an Irishman of the deepest sympathy for every Irish class and cause; who during my long experience of him, while directing the steps necessary for the maintenance of law, never forgot the side of equality and humanity. This loss to Ireland and her people can be fully appreciated only by those who worked with him and knew his noble and upright nature. It is under these circumstances that I resume the Government of this country. My first task is to see that every step is taken to trace the criminals who have committed the foul deed. I am sparing no pains to arrive at this end. The universal horror expressed makes me confident that all classes will aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to their country. It will be my duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law and thus restore confidence in those parts of the country where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects have been endangered by the lawless acts of unprincipled men. Against these and these only the Government have prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. We shall at the same time endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of arrears of rent, appear to be retarding the restoration of order. I earnestly appeal to all classes of the community, without distinction of creed or politics, to support us in our difficult task. I thank you for the sympathy which you expressed towards the relatives of my two dear friends. Their grief is profound, but no word of bitterness has fallen from them. My relative, Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, is animated by a spirit so noble that I take the earliest possible opportunity which has presented itself to me of making it known to the Irish nation. In a letter which I received from her two days ago she says, "I should be very glad if there can be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life if only it leads to the pulling down of the frightful spirit of evil in the land. He would never have grudged it if he could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of 'Panic and blind vengeance.' Let those noble Christian principles be our guide at this moment of trial and anxiety. Let it be known in this country that Englishmen are determined to do justice to Ireland, and to prove that what we were carrying on was not, but surpassing, that which has been so tragically cut short. Then from the darkest night may rise a bright day. I most sincerely thank you for your loyal expression towards the Queen. I highly appreciate the kind words you have addressed to me. I take this, the first occasion which presents itself of thanking the numerous public bodies throughout Ireland for the resolutions which they have submitted to me, and which resolutions I feel spring from the feelings of the Irish as a nation.

His Excellency spoke throughout with an earnestness which made his words peculiarly impressive. At times he had evidently to struggle hard to master his emotion, especially when he read the following passage from Lady Frederick Cavendish's letter, which every one listened to with deep sympathy.

IRISH MEETING AT NEW YORK.

THE *Standard's* correspondent gives the following description of the meeting held at New York:—Only second-rate local celebrities attended the meeting held at the Cooper Institute here to protest against the murders of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Neither the speakers nor the sentiments uttered were above mediocrity, but the occasion was exceedingly useful as an index of the opinion of the Irish here, far more accurate than the views expressed by the newspapers.

The meeting was called ostensibly to condemn the murders, and the managers manfully strove to direct the meeting to that end, but it was really remarkable for the denunciation of England which took place. This was probably the largest gathering anywhere to consider the subject, and was composed mostly of decent working people. O'Donovan Rossa was present, and his adherents were scattered throughout the meeting, so that it was difficult to arrive at their numbers, but they were numbered, perhaps, only a few, though they were certainly very noisy and unabashed.

Although it was quickly apparent that this was a turbulent assemblage, the numerous police present, and the temperate management of the Chairman, Mayor Grace, who is an Irishman, prevented any serious disorder. Early in the proceedings it was found impossible to adhere to the original programme, and the speech of the Chairman and the resolutions were necessary to obtain a continuance of the meeting. The resolutions which were read condemned the crime in the Phœnix Park, alleged that the Ballina massacre fell in the same category (called out Mr. Gladstone to put an end to the outrages by the police, and to permit charity being extended to the evicted Irish. They pledged American support to Ireland now more than ever, and declared Mr. Gladstone's promises of conciliation delusive.

The amendment declared that the murders were condemned because it was expedient so to do; but that the sympathy of the meeting was rather with the people who killed Mr. Gladstone than with the English Government. This was objected to because it implied that the original resolution sympathised with the Ministry. The amendment was adopted amid great clamour; but it was uncertain whether as an amendment or as an addition to the resolution.

Mr. Parnell and O'Donovan Rossa divided the personal honours of the evening. The former said her sons would not forget the sacrifice of his mother in his routes of travel accordingly. A Complimentary reference by her to Rossa awoke thunders of applause. Her subsequent condemnation of his teachings was received with hisses and applause almost equally balanced.

The spirit shown at the meeting was thoroughly reckless, hostile, and uncompromising. Any honest American present must have revised his estimate of the Irish character if he judged from those present, and the newspapers generally inform the public that, everything considered, it was a moderate and sensible assemblage. No reward was offered as had been expected. It is clearly the growing opinion among the Irish that the murders have already been too much "gushed" over. One branch league yesterday telegraphed to Mr. Egan its approval of the refusal to offer a reward. Another declined to pass resolutions condemning the murders, after a debate which indicated an approval of the resolution condemning the Boston reward.

THE *New York Herald*, commenting upon the meeting, says it represented the best class of Irish, who, in assembling for such a purpose, did honour to themselves and their native country. It was impossible to prevent the baser creatures who disgrace their land being present, and equally impossible to make them behave with decency and decorum. These vagabonds and outlaws make their living by trafficking in the degradation of their countrymen. The meeting had the excellent effect of showing how few they are and how sternly condemned by their more law-abiding, patriotic countrymen.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO MISS BURKE.

The Queen has shown her sympathy with Miss Burke in the following kind letter:—

"Buckingham Palace, May 10.

"Dear Miss Burke,—Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of terrible affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably. It is impossible to express the horror which I, in common with the world at large, have experienced at the dreadful event of last Saturday; and, while nothing can make up to you and poor Lady Frederick Cavendish the loss of a beloved brother and husband, the universal sympathy which is felt for you may be something to you. Trusting that your health may not suffer, and praying that God may support you.

Believe me, your's sincerely,
"(Signed) VICTORIA R."

Miss Burke and her brother desire to convey their heartfelt thanks to the numberless public bodies, corporations, and associations who have sent them copies of resolutions expressing sorrow and indignation at the foul murder of their beloved brother, and they also hereby assure them that these tokens of deep sympathy have been a source of great consolation to them in their cruel affliction.

An indignation meeting of the inhabitants of Tuam was held on May 11th. Colonel Nolan, M.P., proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

"We, the people of Tuam, assembled in public meeting, do hereby express our our most intense horror and indignation at the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. T. H. Burke, and declare that the perpetrators of this savage crime are the bitterest foes of Ireland and her interests."

Father Healy then proposed, and Mr. Fahy seconded, the following:—

"That, while reprobating this mysterious murder we trust that it has no closer connexion with Ireland than that it has desecrated her soil; yet it is unhappily, it has been the work of Irish hands, we believe that it is one of the sad results of recent coercion, and that in the words of a recent eloquent suffering on the many who reprobate the bloodyded."

This, too, was carried. The connexion of Mr. Burke with the country as a kind and considerate landlord was referred to as making his loss felt with special regret.

THE Queen's special messenger arrived at Chatsworth one evening with a magnificent wreath of yellow and white everlasting flowers, attached to which was a card bearing the words, "From Queen Victoria." It was accompanied by a letter of condolence from Her Majesty addressed to Lady Frederick Cavendish.

MR. FORSTER'S SPLIT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. W. E. Forster, speaking at a political meeting at Bradford, on May 12th said:—

I suppose I must say one word or two upon what has happened to me this last week or so (hear, hear), because I find that some use has been made of it. There are men, and I have no doubt honest men, who say, Well, your member, Mr. Forster, thought it his duty to leave the Government. How, then, can he support the Government? He left them on a matter connected with this important and all-absorbing question of Ireland. There comes on a very important election, and why should he be as earnest as ever he was to return a member to support the Government which he left?" Well, now, I am not going to detain you on this matter. ("Go on.") This is not the time for me to tell you the story of what your member has done or tried to do in the last two years. It is due to you that you should have it; it is due to you that you should hear my own story of what I tried to do in Ireland, and to judge me accordingly; but I do not feel that this is the time or the place to intrude any personal matter upon you that does not immediately concern the present business in hand. (Hear, hear.) I think, however, that I ought to answer that question. I left the Government, as I say, with the greatest possible pain, because I could not believe that it was wise or, under the circumstances, a right thing to release the three members of Parliament without ("hear, hear," cheers, and slight interruption)—I do not ask you to give an opinion one way or the other in the matter, I am only explaining my own conduct—to release the three members of Parliament without having reasonable belief that they either would not or could not, when they were released, do the things for which we had to shut them up. (Hear, hear.) My colleagues did not agree with me. It was not a difference upon principle. (Hear, hear.) My colleagues were as determined as I am to preserve order. (Hear, hear.) I am as determined as my colleagues—and history will prove it—to remove every Irish grievance (hear, hear); but we could not agree, and I felt that if I did not take that step, which was to me a matter of so much pain, I should be in this position—that I should have been obliged in the House of Commons to vindicate and support that which I did not think was the right thing to do. (Hear, hear.) Well, whether you agree with me or not, there is not one of you that would not have supposed me if I had consented to remain in that position; and have said, "Oh, let Miss Anna Parnell and let the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* say what they like of that man now; we will never stand up for him." I could not put myself in the position, as a representative of the Irish Government, of saying in the House of Commons that I thought it was a wise thing to release these members of Parliament in these circumstances, and I thought it was a wise thing which I do not say with any presumption. As I stated in the House, I was one man against 13 men, many of them better able to form a judgment than I am ("hear, hear," and loud cries of "no, no"), but for this one reason—I had been in Ireland, and I had seen what Irishmen (hear, and cheers); and I believe—nay, I am sure—that if they had had my Irish experience, if they had had forced upon them, as I had every morning and every hour, the conviction that we were carrying on the law and order against terrorism, against crime, against murder, against intimidation, they would not have thought it a safe thing to weaken, as I felt sure it would weaken, but as they fully believed I could not weaken, the power of the Irish part of the Government to prevent breaches of the law by the step that was taken. (Cheers.) Well, I could not agree with them, but after that the step was taken, I cannot undo it. It is my duty now to make things as easy as possible, and that is what, under any circumstances, I should have tried to do. (Hear, hear.) Then came this fearful event of last Saturday, which cast a lurid light upon the state of Ireland. It has been stated that I offered my services to be replaced as Chief Secretary. I did nothing of the kind. It would not have been the right thing—it would have been a presumptuous thing; but what I did do was to say that I hoped you will approve of it—I went to Mr. Gladstone and said "Lord Spencer, who has more knowledge of Ireland than any other possible Viceroy"—and I was most anxious for Lord Spencer to receive the appointment—has only just gone there. Mr. Burke conducted matters very much himself; probably there is no man, except myself, that knows as much of the working of things in Ireland." Then I asked if Mr. Gladstone would ask Lord Spencer whether he thought it would be really of any great assistance for me to go over unofficially and give such information as I could as to what was going on. (Cheers.) Lord Spencer sent back a very kind reply—that the felt what he was pleased to call the kindness of the offer, but that at the moment he did not think it absolutely necessary. I just mention that. The event of last Saturday did not change the situation for me in any way; it merely cast a lurid light over the realities of the situation. (Hear, hear.) In enabled men not in Ireland to see what I had seen but too well being in Ireland, and it woke up the conscience of England and, unfortunately I hope it may prove that it has woke up the conscience of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes on the subject of the split in the Cabinet:—There was once before in our history a negotiation between a Liberal Government and an Irish leader. In connection with the Coercion Bill of 1833 the Irish Secretary made certain communications to O'Connell with a view to keeping the latter in opposition at an approaching election. The transaction took place under the seal of secrecy. The Irish Secretary, as it happened, had gone beyond his powers. O'Connell had kept his part of the bargain, and Mr. Gladstone had been tricked. Under these circumstances he threw over the obligation to secrecy, and told the story. The result was the break-up of the great Administration which had come into power with a majority of 307 in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell had a valid excuse. He had been "sold" by the other side; he did not betray the confidence of confederates. This time it is a member of the Government who has used knowledge which he only acquired, and could only have acquired, as a member of the Cabinet to embarrass his colleagues. We may think what we like of the expediency of the communications; but Mr. Forster was as much in the dark as to the nature of them as Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, or any one else. On the principle of the expediency of an understanding with Mr. Parnell, Mr. Forster and his colleagues were entirely in accord. The opinion of Mr. Forster said, that we could release them "when we got a pledge from them without any conditions whatever that they would not break the law." When and why did Mr. Forster retreat from this position? When and how was he informed that if an Arrears Bill were brought forward then Mr. Parnell "would cease from his illegal course, and would strive to help the law." This, says Mr. Forster, "gave me a sort of insight into what was happening which I had not had before." This is surely a very extraordinary statement. What Mr. Parnell had said was that if he and Davitt and Sheridan were free to go about Ireland, they would be able to use their influence to discourage the commission of outrages. What new insight was furnished by this? Mr. Forster can hardly mean to say that he did not know before that it was one of the most constant charges against the chiefs of the Land League that they had not used their influence to put down outrage. He has made this charge again and again. Mr. Parnell's words may be construed as an admission that the charge was well founded; but how could Mr. Forster treat as the source of "new insight" the identical charge and accusation made again and again by himself was true after all? He has repeatedly called upon the Land Leaguers in the House to assist him in discouraging outrage. At last Mr. Parnell says that if evictions for non-payment of rent and other friends will be able to respond to Mr. Forster's appeal. Ah! Mr. Forster cries out, "then you could have helped us to put down outrages all the time if you had liked; now that gives me quite a new insight; and outrages may go on as they do now-day, rather than I will let you out of prison."

In substance, therefore, Mr. Forster's defence of himself is utterly unsound and untenable. But people are asking themselves what important change has come over the dignity of public life and the loyalty of public men, that Mr. Forster should have felt himself under the necessity of striking at his former colleagues through Mr. Parnell. Whether or not he had a technical right to use private memoranda and Cabinet secrets we do not now discuss. If he had it was a right which will make statesmen very chary about ever sitting in a Cabinet with him. Forster's action has placed Lord Beaconsfield's colleagues had left his Government in the May of 1878, and then at a critical moment had rushed into public with the Schouvaloff Memorandum. That feat was left for Mr. Marvin.

THE "FREIHEIT" AND THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

AT Bow-street Police-court, on June 17th, before Sir James Ingham, who sat specially to hear the case, William Quinn, a German compositor, of Whitfield-street, Tottenham-court-road, was charged on a warrant with having on the 13th inst. unlawfully printed and published in the *Freiheit* a seditious, wicked, and malicious libel of and concerning the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, and having and in by the said libel encouraged and endeavoured to persuade divers persons unknown, to whom the same was published, to commit the crime of murder in Her Majesty's dominions and elsewhere.

Mr. Poland prosecuted on behalf of the Crown; Mr. Bennett, instructed by Mr. Smythe defended.

In opening the case, Mr. Poland said it appeared the paper called the *Freiheit*, according to the statement at the end of it, was published by the "Communistic Working Men's Improvement Society," at the "Socialistic Democratic Printing-office, 52 Whitfield-street;" and on the 13th inst. The article forming the subject of the present charge was published under the heading of "Ground Rent and Murder Again." The article commenced with the words, "The reply of the British people," and read as follows:—

[illegible] important point about this heroically [illegible] justice is the fact that the energetic [illegible] employment of forcible means, have so [illegible] way the regular [illegible] force have by their courageous [illegible] the struggle against tyranny and [illegible] for any such lawful or justifiable [illegible] car of any compromises with the Gov- [illegible] rid of Lord Cavendish (*sic*) and Mr. [illegible] few well-aimed thrusts of a dagger, [illegible] precisely at the moment when the [illegible] Land League had turned traitors to [illegible] demands of it have themselves as- [illegible] Judge Lynch, whom Messrs. Par- [illegible] were going to depose, has shown that [illegible] he continues to do his duty with un- [illegible] with a sure hand. That Lord Caven- [illegible] bly only a poor simpleton in no way [illegible] dance of that admirable deed; on the contrary, the very fact only proves that the Irish revolutionists are carrying on a struggle not so much against persons as against an accursed principle. But, of course, they only show themselves practical men when they assail a principle they wish to remove in the person of its representatives, and destroy these whenever opportunity offers. In politics there is no such thing as murder, but only a removal of obstacles. This is the standpoint the Irish have now reached, and good it is for them they have done so."

Mr. Poland remarked that the "heroically bold act" referred to was the murder of two defenceless men by four armed ruffians, and it would be idle to comment upon such mischievous language as that complained of in the article. A grave offence had been undoubtedly committed against the laws of England, and it must be shown that persons could not print or publish such matter as that contained in the article complained of. It was proposed to show by evidence that the prisoner was the person who occupied the premises in Whitfield-street; and though he stated when arrested that he was but a workman engaged to set up the type and had not contributed the article, evidence would be produced with a view of proving his responsibility. At present it was only proposed to give evidence of the printing and publishing and to ask for a remand.

The prisoner was remanded, bail in two sureties in £100, each being allowed, subject to the usual notice to the police.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RELEASED MEMBERS.

IN the House of Commons on May 15,

Mr. Puleston, for Mr. Lewis, asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would now produce the documentary evidence of the intentions of the recently imprisoned members of that House with reference to their conduct if released from custody; which evidence the First Lord of the Treasury stated had reached him through the late Chief Secretary.

Mr. Gladstone.—The documentary evidence mentioned in this question consists of certain letters between members of this House. Their production would not fall under any usual rule, and I am aware of no reason why they should be produced—in fact, I think their production would be open to objection as tending to diminish the responsibility of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Parnell.—Perhaps I may be permitted to read a letter which I understand forms the documentary evidence alluded to in the question. It consists of a letter from myself to the hon. and gallant member for Clare county (Mr. O'Shea). It is marked "Private and confidential;" it is dated from Kilmainham, April 28, 1882, and is in the following terms:—"I was very sorry that you had left the Albert Mansions before I reached London from Eltham, as I had wished to tell you that, after our conversation I had made up my mind that it would be proper for me to put Mr. M'Carthy in possession of the views which I had previously communicated to you. I desire to impress on you the absolute necessity of a settlement of the Arrears question, which will leave no recurring sore connected with it, and which will enable us to secure the smaller tenants that they have been treated with justice and some generosity" (hear, hear). "The proposal which you have described to me as suggested in some quarters of making a loan, over however many years it might be spread, should be absolutely rejected for the reasons I have already fully explained to you. If the Arrears question be settled on the lines indicated by us I have every confidence in expressing the belief that my colleagues—that the exertions we should be able to make, strenuously and unremittingly, would effectually stop outrages and intimidation of all kinds. As regards permanent legislation of an ameliorating character, I may say that the views you have always shared with me as to the policy of leaseholders being admitted to the benefit of the fair rent clauses of the Act are more confirmed than ever. I am sure that the country will be very anxious that we kept outside the Act it cannot be permanent settlement of the land question, which we all so much desire. I should also strongly hope that some compromise might be arrived at this Session with regard to the purchase clauses of the Act. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the enormous advantages to be derived from the full extension of the purchase clause, which now seems practically to have been forgotten by the country. The accomplishment of the programme I have sketched out to you would, in my judgment, be regarded by the country as a practical settlement of the land question; and I believe that the Government at the end of the Session would be able to announce to the country, feel themselves thoroughly justified in dispensing with further coercive measures.—Yours very truly." Then follows my own signature (hear, hear).

Lord J. Manners.—Will the Prime Minister allow me to ask whether the letter just read is the only letter which constituted the documentary evidence to which the right hon. gentleman referred? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Forster—May I ask a question of the hon. member for the city of Cork? Did he read the whole of the letter? (laughter and cheers).

Mr. Parnell.—I did not keep a copy of the letter in question. My hon. and gallant friend the member for Clare has furnished me with a copy, and it may be possible that one paragraph has been omitted (Opposition laughter). But, speaking for myself, I have no objection to the hon. and gallant member, if he desires, communicating the whole of the letter to the House.

Mr. Gladstone.—When I spoke in answer to the former question I spoke in the plural number, from which it would be obvious that there had been some information over and above that contained in the letter—nothing, I am bound to say, in the slightest degree qualifying or contradicting it (ironical Opposition cheers).

Mr. Warton.—May I ask whether the other letter is not one from the hon. and learned member for Dundalk (Mr. C. Russell) expressing his opinion? (cheers).

Mr. O'

Chapels.—O Almighty God, King of kings, and Governor of all things, to who it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them that truly repent, appease, we humbly beseech Thee, the tumults in Ireland, and heal the sores thereof. We confess that we are not worthy of the least of Thy mercies; we have sinned with our fathers and done wickedly: yet, O Lord, be not Thou extreme to mark what is done amiss. Deliver us from bloodguiltiness, O God, Thou that art the God of our health. Preserve us from secret conspiracies and open violence, from hatred and malice, and grant us to be of one heart and one mind in serving Thee our God, in obeying the Queen, and in leading a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty. Hear us, O Lord, for Thy mercy is great, and after the multitude of Thy mercies look upon us; through the merits and mediation of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen." "Prayer for Use in Private and in Families.—O God, our refuge and strength, Who orderest all things in Heaven and earth, we flee to Thee for succour in this our time of trouble. Look down with Thy mercy on us, and on our brethren in Ireland. Remember not our iniquities, nor the iniquities of our forefathers, neither take Thou vengeance of our sins. Deliver us, O Lord, from bloodguiltiness; preserve us from open violence and secret conspiracy. Pour out upon us, and on all the people of that land, the spirit of grace and supplication, and join them together with us in piety, loyalty, and brotherly love. Direct the counsels, and strengthen the hands, of all in authority, for the repression of crime and outrage, the maintenance of order and law, and of public peace and safety; so that leading quiet lives in all godliness and honesty, we may be Thy people, and Thou mayest vouchsafe to be our God; and that we may bless and glorify Thee, our Defender and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

PHŒNIX PARK, DUBLIN, AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The terrible tragedy of May 6 in Dublin has thrown a terrible interest over the beautiful Phœnix Park and its surroundings. A fairer place, indeed, could hardly have been selected for a fouler deed. This cannot fail to strike the crowds who, from interest or curiosity, have been impelled to the scene of the double assassination. A tranquil, peaceful spot it is—the holiday ground of romping children, where the Dublin cit for generations has been accustomed to gape at the manœuvres of the British garrison, and the tired lawyer has sought repose from the heat and turmoil of the "Four Courts." The "hawthorn groves and alleys green" have their associations borrowed from the past, and those most interesting ones, the taste of a Chesterfield planned and planted them; and on the spot where the other evening a Sackville-street *gamin*, on bird-nesting intent, spied carplessly at a distance the murderous struggle, the witty amorous Dean of St. Patrick's may perchance have pondered over a quatrain to "Stella," or invented a lampoon on my Lord Wharton. There have been, it is true, more horrible encounters in the "Fifteen Acres" than the meeting of the armies of Richmond and Island Bridge Barracks; but that was in days happily long gone by, when a hot word over night had to be answered in the cool of the morning at a distance of twelve paces or so. The "Thorns of the Phœnix" were to Dublin what Chalk Farm or Wormwood Scrubs was to the Londoner of the time of the Regency. In the one Milesian fire-eater settled his differences; and the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, who, as leader of the Irish House of Commons, had to bear all the brunt of the "Castle" rule, was fortunate indeed if he went through his term of office without one "affair" with the "patriots" or "obstructives" of the pre-Union era. In the rollicking, drinking, fighting days of Townsend and Harcourt a duel in the Phœnix was almost looked upon as a matter, and a very necessary part, of the routine of his office; and one gallant Chief Secretary all but terminated his career on the "ground." Colonel de Blaquiere was sent over with the Right Hon. Harcourt with the avowed intention on the part of the Government of putting down "jobbing;" and he had barely been a week at the Secretary's Lodge when a disappointed place-hunter put a pistol ball through his hat. This affair seems, however, to have been the nearest thing to killing a Chief Secretary that happened even in those wild days. A plot there was to shoot Luttrell, Lord Carhampton, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, whose duty it was to put martial law into execution in the Marquis Camden's troubled *régime*. But the man was caught in time, and very properly hanged; and, to do them justice, the followers of Grattan and Henry Flood hardly made political assassination a part of their programme. It was in the "Fifteen Acres," too, that John Fitzgibbon, afterwards Earl of Clare, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland—the only Irish Attorney-General who fought his famous duel with John Philip Curran, the witty prior of the "Monks of the Screw."

English statesmen have often accepted the Irish Viceroyalty when nearly at the end of their tether; but for all that only one Lord-Lieutenant in modern times closed his career in the natural order of things in the Phœnix Park. This was the popular, jovial Duke of Rutland, who died at the Viceregal Lodge on July 24, 1787; and we find Lord Lifford, then Lord Chancellor of Ireland, issuing writs to the sheriffs of eleven counties, directing them to summon such of the King's Council as inhabited within their bailiwick, to assemble in Dublin to elect a Lord Justice of Ireland pursuant to the statute of the 33rd year of King Henry VIII. Under the same roof also, in 1766, Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland, the wife of the then Viceroy, breathed her last. But the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish is the first instance on record of a Chief Secretary having terminated his career in Dublin. The Chief Secretary's Lodge in the Phœnix Park was built by Mr. Orde, Chief Secretary to the Duke of Rutland, and, like him, an Irishman of infinite humour. With the gardens and demesne, it cost the country £100,000, a sum which the Government had much difficulty in getting the Opposition to pass. Mr. Clements, afterwards Lord Leitrim, built the Viceregal Lodge in Phœnix Park. A plain structure originally, its present imposing appearance is due to the additions and improvements of many successive Viceroys. The fine north front was added by Lord Whitworth, in 1782 Mr. Thomas Conolly, one of the most prominent among the band of so called "patriots" in the Irish House of Commons, proposed that the "Viceregal Place" in the Phœnix should be settled on Mr. Grattan and his heirs for ever as a suitable residence for so meritorious a person—a proposal, however, which the British Government did not find themselves in a position to agree to. In the old jobbing days all sorts of people seem to have had claims on the resources of the Phœnix. In 1675 we find Lord Essex writing to Mr. Taylor that the notorious Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, is to have £100 a year out of undisposed lands in compensation for the Phœnix Park; and up to the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Devonshire in 1737, £105 was always paid to the Chief Governor of Ireland out of the produce of the park. Having a circumference of seven English miles and enjoying a space of 1760 Irish acres, it may easily be understood that in size and extent, at any rate, it has no compeer. The public parks of the Continent are poor and tame in comparison with it; and an Austrian—Prince Puckler Muskau—one of the "Four Hundred" Potentates of Dublin in no respect yields to that of Vienna, whether in regard to its expanse of beautiful turf for riding, long avenues for driving, or shady walks." For natural beauty and sylvan scenery it is also entirely unrivalled.—*Globe.*

AN UNSPEAKABLE LETTER.

(Published quite by mistake.)

ISTAMBOUL, 21st Jomada II., 1299.

RESPECTED WILLIAMS PASHA.—For to address you familiarly thus, in a communication to which for your sake, I do not wish as yet to impart the character of a public European diplomatic manifesto, is, believe me, most agreeable to me, Respected Williams, I have taken up my pen because I am most truly anxious to assist you. I hear you are in much perplexity and trouble. I am told that that portion of the mighty Empire you administer, called Ireland, is practically given over to anarchy, and that a weak and vacillating Executive has now for eighteen months, much to your chagrin and disappointment, found itself utterly unequal to cope with the forces of the organised disaffection persistently arrayed against it. To hear this, dear Williams, grieves me, I assure you, very much; and though I have been sitting up and drinking strong coffee with the *Sheik-ul-Islam* all night, talking the matter over with a view to seeing what I can do for you, I confess I can discover no escape for you from your difficulty but such as is offered by an immediate armed foreign intervention under the guarantee of a European protectorate. And this intervention I myself am willing to undertake in the interest of international security.

I do not go so far as to insist that this occupation, which I propose to effect by landing 60,000 of my regular troops at Dublin forthwith, need necessarily be permanent; but I would certainly not consent to authorise its termination until a standard of social right, a respect for constituted authority, and a general security of life and property, such as an enlightened Mahometan civilisation understands these things, had been adequately, fully and securely established in every portion of the disorganised province.

You must not deem me, my Respected Williams, severe, when in the face of the continued and chronic disorder for which I am obliged to hold your Constitutional Government responsible, I insist that there is nothing for it but the turning of you, and those who like you are imbued with Western ideas—clean out, all of you—"Beg and Baggage." Not that I know whether that is the correct phrase, or indeed am quite sure what it means. But it was once shown to me in the pages of one of your Half-crown Reviews, and I have no doubt it is excellent English, and that you, master as you are of forcible nervous language, will for one thoroughly understand it.

If I mistake not, too, there is, moreover, a special reason why I, of all your European friends, should do you this friendly service. The warm and kindly interest you were once so good as to manifest in the welfare of a certain portion of my own Empire, the disturbance of which at the time occasioned me some trifling embarrassment, has not been forgotten by me. There is an Arabian proverb that says, "The bastinado that is not unpleasant to one foot, will probably be equally enjoyable to the other." I do not know, my respected Williams, whether you follow me, but I mean this letter to be a friendly private offer, made by one anxious to save you from the humiliation of a public scandal. You once gave me your assistance. Here I am, mine. We cannot have the "Sick Man" always troubling us. We should have to call in a doctor, and how would you like Bismarck, for instance, to give his prescription, and demand his fee? You see I am so friendly that I am quite jocular. But unless you can put things straight, I must positively intervene. *Kismet!*

Yours, my dear Williams Pasha, with much kindly interest and esteem, ABDUL HAMID.

P.S.—I have just read your latest Manifesto, "No Jury," and some other excellent precautions. Very good, my dear Williams; hope it may answer. Perhaps I shan't now have to come over after all, which would be a great advantage to your solvent British taxpayer; as intervention are costly things, and I don't do business for nothing! "*In the name of the Profit!*" as the *Sheik* would say after dinner. My vassal in Egypt is giving his Suzerain some trouble. Your vassals—ships, I mean—will soon be there, eh?—*Punch.*

COLONEL GORDON.

COLONEL GORDON was on his way to South Africa three days after he had received intelligence that the Cape Government required his assistance. Sub-joined are copies of the telegrams which led to his departure :—"From Sir Hercules Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Cape Town, Feb. 23, 1882.—Ministers request me to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government will permit them to obtain the service of Colonel Gordon to come to this colony for the purpose of consultation as to the best measures to be adopted with reference to Basutoland in the event of Parliament sanctioning their proposals as to that territory, and to engage his services should he be willing to renew the offer made to their predecessors, in April, 1881, to assist in terminating the war and administering Basutoland." "Premier, Cape, to Colonel Gordon, March 3, 1882.—Position of matters in Basutoland grave, and of utmost importance that colony secure services of some one of proved ability, firmness, and energy. Government therefore resolved asking whether you are disposed renew offer which they learn you made last April to former Ministry. Should you agree to place services at disposal this Government it is very important you should at once visit colony, in order to learn facts bearing on situation. Could you do this at once you would confer signal favour upon colony, leaving your future action unpledged. To prepare way application was made to Lord Kimberley with view to ascertain if Government had objection to your entering the Government's service. From reply I learn War Office gives consent. It is impossible, within limits of telegram, to enter fully into case; and in communicating with you Colonial Government rely upon same devotion to duty which prompted former offer to excuse the sudden request."

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the contributories of the City of Glasgow Bank was held on the 11th inst. in Glasgow to consider an agreement for handing over the assets of that bank to the Assets Company (Limited) and the proposed winding up of the liquidation. Mr. J. L. Boyd, of Edinburgh, who was called to the chair, in opening the proceedings, said there was a large residuum of assets, and he believed the scheme which was to be laid before them would bring the whole liquidation to a complete conclusion as at the 22d of October next. Dr. M'Gregor then referred to the agreement between Messrs. Boyd and Wilson and the liquidators, the heads of which have been already made public. He stated that in the last report of the liquidators the assets were valued at £1,508,098 12s. 1d., while the liabilities were stated at £1,338,116 6s. 9d., thus showing an estimated surplus of £170,582 5s. 4d. But in that report the New Zealand stock representing upwards of £800,000 of the assets, was stated at the same price as it had stood at in the report for the previous year—80 per cent. for the preference stock and 60 per cent. for the ordinary. The liquidators, however, were satisfied that in order to effect a sale at present the price of preference stock at all events, would require to be very much reduced. It was further pointed out that by the proposed arrangement the contributories would be relieved of further liability to the insolvency of the bank. The chairman then moved that the agreement which had been submitted between the City of Glasgow Bank and the creditors thereof and Messrs. Wilson and Boyd, on behalf of the company to be formed, entitled "The Assets Company," be approved, and that the "Bill to facilitate the winding-up of the City of Glasgow Bank and the transfer from the liquidators of the company of the remaining assets of the bank and for other purposes" be also approved. Mr John Wilson in seconding the motion, remarked that he had no doubt all were glad at the prospect of being freed from the heavy burden of unlimited liability which lay upon them. The motion was agreed to, and it was remitted to the committee of the shareholders to deal with the matter and bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.

THE Anti-Semitic movement in the South of Russia has now reached such a pass that it is difficult to see how the present directors of internal affairs will be able to tide over the moral and material consequences which must inevitably follow. According to the so-called European Liberal party, the Jewish question is the rock upon which General Ignatieff and the policy associated with his name are going to split. But there is absolutely nobody who can fill his place. Neither Count Loris Melikoff nor Count Schouvaloff is likely to come into office again at present. The former considers that he received an affront when he was obliged to quit his post at the beginning of the present reign, and to the latter are commonly attributed vews which have no chance of gaining favour under Alexander III. The difficulty, therefore, of finding any one able and willing to undertake the tremendous responsibility of directing Russian home affairs in their present condition is almost insuperable. Possibly some one will eventually be found, for the rumour continues to circulate here that Count Ignatieff will not long remain in power; and it is also stated, on good grounds, that the Count himself is far from desiring a long lease of power in his present unenviable position The defeat which he is reported to have suffered on the Jewish question in the Committee of Ministers has produced a deadlock. The Minister of Finance, who sees clearly enough the great loss which, the Imperial Exchequer must suffer from the exodus of the Jews, has threatened to resign if the measures proposed by the Minister of the Interior are adopted; and his opinion has received the support of the majority of his colleagues. In a constitutional country this would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, and the Government in power would have to resign. Here, however, such a result does not always follow. Some modus vivendi is generally found in a crisis, and Count Ignatieff is of all men the one to effect a compromise.

The disastrous effects of the Anti-Jewish riots which continue in the south are already making themselves felt. Commerce and industry are suffering in an unprecedented degree. Business men are complaining loudly, especially those whose trade depends upon the confidence and credit given by commercial houses abroad. Even the Moscow Exhibition bids fair to become a failure. The number of exhibitors from an Empire of 90,000,000 of subjects is only counted at about 2,000, and many of these have not yet been able to send their goods. Foreign houses express so much mistrust that, as business men, no Change remains open, and telegrams have now to be exchanged with houses abroad before one transaction can be carried through. According to trustworthy *data*, gathered from various sources, the amount of damage done by the Anti-Jewish movement of last year and this spring, including the houses, bread stuffs, and other property destroyed, the money taken away by the 5,000 Jewish families who emigrated last year, and by the 20,000 families and 32,000 single men who have emigrated this year amounts approximately to about £22,000,000, all lost to Russia. To this must be added the losses resulting from the prevention of labour and profit not only of the Jews, but of others during the riots, from the stagnations of trade generally, and in various other ways; which would increase the total by many more millions.—*The Times.*

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

The executive of the North-East Lancashire Amalgamated Weavers' Association has issued to the members of the district committees the annual report. It states :—"We are sorry that we are unable to congratulate you upon the staple trade of this country. We had great hopes during the latter half of last year that before this we should have been able to induce the employers to lessen the difference between our present rate of wages and the standard list. Trade has not maintained the position it held during that period, yet we sincerely hope, before the summer months are over, that we shall witness such a decided improvement as will enable our employers to give us an equivalent to the prices paid previous to 1878. All the causes that have effected in bringing about this depression it would be difficult to describe; but there is one thing certain—we are producing cloth at a more rapid rate than the markets now at our disposal require, and much of it is of a quality that is not likely to increase the demand or our name as manufacturers of cotton cloth. We have now in our possession a piece of cloth 11in. wide, 1,630 ends 49½ picks to 1in., 24 yards, 26's twist, and 50's weft, weighing 6½ lb. Allowing the weft to be two counts and the twist 1 count coarser, there will be —twist, 1·961b. ; weft, ·791b. ; size, 3·571b.—total 6·501b. We often hear it contended that there is a greater demand for this kind of cloth than the more pure and better classes, but any one with a shadow of common sense knows that this is only true so far as the merchant or other dealers who are inclined to delude their customers are concerned. It is ridiculous to say that any one buying cloth for use would prefer a piece about half of which is loose size, which will not only come out when washed, but will lose a considerable amount of its weight with the most delicate handling. When employers manufacturing this rubbish are appealed to, either to manufacture a more genuine article or pay a higher rate of wages to compensate the workpeople for the extra labour and danger to health created thereby, they simply reply, 'We have a right to make what we like.' This we do not deny until they begin to encroach upon the interests of others. To the initiated it is a well-known fact that adulteration of this kind, while seriously increasing the labour considerably diminishes the earnings and endangers the health of the weavers, saying nothing of the damaging effect it must have upon our characters as manufacturers of cotton cloth. This subject of adulteration is one of great importance, and must sooner or later be made the subject of legislation, not only in the interests of the operatives but of the trade and country at large."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—By far the most efficacious restorative. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary lebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees : Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE ECLIPSE.

THE following telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Sir E. Malet, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, dated the 18th of May, 11-40 a. m. :—

Mr. Norman Lockyer asks me to send the following to Her Majesty's Government :—

Unprecedented facilities were accorded by the Egyptian Government for the observation of the eclipse. A plan was agreed upon by the English, French, and Italian expeditions, which acted in accord.

Among the results, most satisfactory photographs of the corona and its complete spectrum were obtained by Schuster and Abney's plates, H and K being the most intense lines, study (? steady) red; and the spectrum of corona and prominences was obtained by Tacchini.

A comet near the sun, a striking object, was photographed.

With the naked eye bright lines were observed before and after totality of different heights by Lockyer, and wave-lengths differing from Fraunhofer lines, by Lockyer and Trepied.

An absolute determination was made of the place of coronal [illegible] at wave length 1,474, Kirchhoff's scale, by Thollon and Trepied. The absence of dark lines in the corona spectrum was noted by Tacchini and Thollon with very different dispersions. Many bright lines in violet were observed in the spectrum of the corona by Thollon and photographed by Schuster. Hydrogen and coronal lines were studied in a grating spectroscope by Puissieux, and with direct vision prism by Thollon. Rings were observed in the grating by Lockyer. First, second, and third orders showed continuous spectrum fainter than in 1878, stronger than in 1871. Intensification of absorption lines was observed in group B at moon's edge by Trepied and Thollon.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Sohag, telegraphing on the 17th, says :—

This eventful morning was the finest we have yet had, cool and without a cloud. A great crowd of natives in picturesque costumes lined the road and the hill between the camp and Sohag. The shore of the Nile, except for the observatories, was packed with dahabeeahs bringing the governors of the provinces and other notables to observe the eclipse and do honour to the strangers. Thanks to Mokhtar Bey, in charge of the camp, and a force of soldiery, there was no confusion. Along a line of 300 yards the French, English, and Italian observers were left in undisturbed possession of tents and observatories. Nevertheless, while the sky darkened and assumed a leaden hue, the hills bounding the Nile bathed in purple, the great silence gave way, and from river and palm shaded slope arose a shout of wonder and fear, which reached its climax at the moment of the sun's disappearance; it ceased then, for, in addition to the horror of an eclipse—which the natives here, as in India, attribute to the act of a dragon—there appeared in the heavens on the right of the sun an unmistakable scimitar. The eclipse had, in fact, revealed the existence of a new comet. Despite the short totality, many valuable results have been obtained.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE first match of the Australian team this season was played against Oxford University, on May 17, and resulted in a triumph for the visitors. This achievement is rendered all the more meritorious by the fact that the Oxonians made such an obstinate and really skilful defence. Despite the incomparable fielding and powerful bowling of the Antipodeans, the home players in their two innings ran up an aggregate of 423, several of the University men playing excellently. When they ceased to bat, the second day the game stood as follows :—Australians —First Innings, 362 ; Oxford—First innings, 189 ; second innings, 119 for four wickets. In the second innings of the Oxonians the largest scores were made by Whiting, 49, and Hamilton, 41, not out, who played admirably. Eventually all were out for 234, leaving 62 between the Antipodeans and victory. The latter speedily rattled up this number, without losing an individual wicket, and in the end the Australians won by nine wickets. The most remarkable part of the match was the wonderful first innings of Mr. Massie, one of the new members of the Australian Eleven, who made the fine score of 206 runs, all quickly and brilliantly got. He hit the ball about in the grandest way, getting 4's and 5's almost without an effort. Every University bowler was tried in turn, but all to no effect. He set at nought all their attacks, and continued, amidst immense enthusiasm, to defend his wickets and pile up the runs, till at last he was caught at the Boundry after a ball hit for 5. Mr. Massie was heartily congratulated on the feat. Two other new members—Messrs. Jones and Giffen—also did well to a lesser extent, adding 19 and 39 respectively to the score. Of these gentlemen Mr. Giffen is an excellent bowler, and proved it when Oxford went in ; but he also bowls and bats well, he is more remarkable as a fielder. The struggle at Oxford is a good beginning, and will give English cricketers an idea of the "form" of the Australians. Score :—

AUSTRALIANS.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr H H Massie, c Hamilton, b Peake	206	not out	46
J Bannerman, b Robinson..	14	b Robinson	0
Mr W L Murdock, b Robinson	0	not out	15
Mr P S McDonnell, b Harrison	0		
Mr C Giffen, b Peake	19		
Mr J M Blackham, c Godfrey, b Shaw	7		
Mr S P Jones, c Whiting, b Harrison	39		
Mr T W Garrett, b Godfrey.	11		
Mr G E Palmer, b Peake ..	18		
Mr H F Boyle, b Godfrey ..	0		
Mr F R Spofforth, not out ..	14		
Byes, 2 ; lb, 2	4	Leg-byes, 2 ; w, 1.	3
Total	362	Total	64

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr E Peake, c Bannerman, b Palmer	2	b Giffen	28
Mr E D Shaw, not out	78	c Jones, b Palmer	9
Mr C B Kemp, c Palmer, b Giffen	23	b Giffen	0
Mr A O Whiting, b Palmer.	49	b Boyle	55
Mr C F H Leslie, c Murdoch, b Boyle	13	c and b Giffen	56
Mr J G Walker, c Blackham, b Garrett	17	b Giffen	1
Mr W A Thornton, b Garrett	2	c Jones, b Giffen	13
Mr W D Hamilton, c Giffen, b Spofforth	3	c Jones, b Giffen	37
Mr G C Harrison, c Giffen, b Spofforth	7	b Palmer	25
Mr C M A Godfrey, not out	11	b Giffen	1
Mr G C Robinson, b Palmer	28	not out	4
Byes, 9 ; l-b, 2 ; n-b, 1	12	Byes, 2 ; l-b, 7	9
Total	189	Total	234

On May 18th, in fine weather, the Australian Eleven commenced their second match in England at the Sussex County Ground, Hove, Brighton. There was a large company present. Sussex, although playing a strong team, was without the assistance of Mr. M. P. Lucas and H. Phillips, both of whom were unable to play. A. Payne and W. Humphreys were the substitutes. The two Australians left out were Jarvis and Bonner. Sussex won the toss, and on a good, fast wicket Messrs. Greenfield and Ellis opened the batting, to the bowling of Palmer and Spofforth. Both batsmen hit freely, until at 30 Mr. Ellis was stumped for 11, and Mr. Greenfield was speedily caught at forward square leg at the third attempt at 40. Mr. Trevor joined Mr. Whitfield, and the total at one o'clock was 43 for two wickets. The retiring batsman's score was 24, and Mr. Trevor's 3. Mr. Palmer 2, and Mr. Bettesworth came in. The bowling was very fast and the batting slow. Mr. Bettesworth then drove Spofforth for 4, and after an interval of steady batting was caught in the slips for 7. Mr. Charlwood came in and shortly afterwards Mr. Whitfeld's middle-stump was bowled by Palmer. With his next two balls Palmer clean bowled Mr. Blackman, and Mr. Lucas hits four terrific drives the hat trick. Humphreys joined Charlwood, and Horan was applauded for good fielding at long-slip. After Humphreys been missed by Massie at third man, Charlwood was easily caught at mid-off, and A. Payne came in, and at luncheon time the score was 73 for eight wickets. The batting of the Sussex Eleven so far was very poor. After luncheon Payne was bowled, when 80 runs had been registered. Lillywhite came in, and was badly missed at mid-off for a skyer off Spofforth. Humpreys was then easily stumped for a good 18, and the innings which had just lasted over two hours, came to a termination. Sussex scored eight wickets for 83 runs, and Spofforth took wickets for 43. The Australian fielding was very smart throughout.

Massie and Bannerman commenced the innings of the Australians in the batting of Lillywhite and Mr. Blackham. After what appeared two possible chances in the slips given by Massie to Lillywhite off Blackham, both batsmen began to hit freely. Several hours were hit, Bannerman scoring the faster of the pair. He was three times missed in succession off Lillywhite, and 49 runs were scored in fiftteen minutes. Humphreys went in with lobs for Lillywhite, and at four o'clock the score was 60 and no wicket down. The score was very rapidly hit up to 96, when Massie was caught from a "skyer" by Mr. Bettesworth at mid-off. Massie's brilliant innings of 45 included eight 4's. Murdoch came in, and the 100, which had only taken 40 minutes to make, went up amidst cheers. The 131 a grand catch by Mr. Trevor at mid-on got rid of Bannerman, who had played splendid cricket for 60. When stumps were drawn the Australians had scored 274 for two wickets, Murdoch being not out, 100.

IMPORTANT VATICAN NEWS.

CARDINAL MACCABE is the bearer of propositions direct from the Pope to Lord Granville concerning diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England. No formal instructions have as yet emanated from the Pope in consequence of the recent horrible assassinations in Ireland ; but it is under consideration to issue orders, through the Propaganda, to all the Bishops in Ireland, desiring them to publish pastoral letters condemning the attrocities, and warning their people against evil counsellors. The failure of the recently proposed Spanish pilgrimage as a diplomatic and political fiasco ; and the Under-Secretary of State, Monsignor Pallotti, is to be made the scapegoat. He will be sent to an important Nunciature, and his present office will be filled by Monsignor Galimberti, the author of "L'Italia ed il Papa." At the next Consistory, which is to be held early in June, the name of the last of the Cardinals reserved *in petto* will be published. He is generally supposed to be Monsignor Bianchi, Nuncio at Madrid ; and it is believed that on the same occasion the Archbishop of Cologne will be raised to the purple. The negociations for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia are progressing favourably. An apostolic letter on reforming the Basilian monks has just been issued, indirectly treating of Union with the Oriental Church (a great purpose of the Pope's) and making some reference to Russian affairs.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London

AN EGYPTIAN MYSTERY.

SUEZ, April 28.

ANY one venturing out in the scorching rays of the sun towards noon to-day might have observed a curious procession wending its way slowly and silently along the sandy road which leads to the quay-wall at Suez. The assemblage consisted of nine female figures in native dress, carrying bright silk parasols, and jealously veiled by the *burkah*, or Egyptian "yashmak." A few soldiers marched on either side, a couple of Government officials led the way, while a crowd of black slaves bearing innumerable bundles brought up the rear. On reaching the landing-place, the party embarked on a native fishing-boat, the bundles were thrown in, and the sail set. In a few minutes the boat might have been seen gliding gently down the creek towards a Khedivial steamer anchored in the roads with steam up, and the green (blue) "Peter" flying at the fore. From the time this strange party came in sight until the boat left the shore not a sound was uttered excepting a stifled cry of a child of some nine summers, who appeared to be in the charge of one of the party. Who were these mysterious persons, what their crime, and what the fate in store for them? No one can answer these questions, all that is known being based on the arrival of the local train from Cairo on Saturday, the 12th inst., a prisoner in female attire, closely veiled and heavily manacled, was conducted by a guard of soldiers from the railway station to the "Governorat," there to remain in strict confinement until shipped to-day on board the Khedivial steamer Cherbin, bound for the Red Sea ports. Rumours are rife in the bazaars, but they only amount to conjectures, the prevailing idea being that the prisoner is not a woman but a certain pasha, who for some unpublished crime has been banished with his harem to the White Nile districts, from whence so few return. At 3 a. m. this morning a special train arrived from Cairo with a closed van attached. On this being opened it was found to contain a prisoner, apparently a Nubian, manacled, and in charge of two soldiers. This man was also conveyed on board the Cherbin, which sailed at sunset. Some hours afterwards a telegram arrived from Cairo countermanding his departure and ordering his return to Cairo, but too late to be acted upon, as the ship had sailed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LATEST PHASE OF THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

AT the Queen's Bench on May 15, before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, the case Gurney v. Bradlaugh was argued.

Mr. P. O. Crump appeared for the petitioner ; the defendant conducted his case in person.

This was a demurrer to a reply of the plaintiff's. The plaintiff is a justice of the peace for the borough of Northampton, and the defendant, Mr. C. Bradlaugh, one of the members of Parliament for that town. The action is brought to recover £500 penalty under the Parliamentary Oaths Act, 1866, because the defendant sat and voted in the House of Commons on February 21 and 22, 1882, without having made and subscribed the oath required. The defendant pleaded that he had made and subscribed the oath before so sitting and voting. The plaintiff replied that the defendant had read from a paper on the day in question, at the table, having first kissed a copy of the New Testament which he had brought with him, signing and leaving such paper. And the plaintiff set out the resolution of the House of February 7, 1880, "that the defendant be not permitted to take through the Table the oath by words prescribed," and said the defendant performed the acts relied on by him in defiance of such order. To this the defendant demurred, asserting that the resolution of 7th February was not a standing Order of the House of Commons of April 30, 1868, required the person swearing to do so in any other form or manner ; nor did they require the oath to be administered by the Clerk ; and that the known and established laws of the land could not be superseded, suspended, or altered by any resolution or order of the House of Commons, and that the House of Commons in Parliament assembled could not by any resolution or order of the House create any new privilege to themselves inconsistent with the known laws of the land, and that if such power be assumed by them there can be no reasonable security for the life, liberty, or property of the subjects of this realm.

Mr. Bradlaugh was just proceeding to open his case, when

Mr. Justice Manisty interposed, and said that having carefully read the pleadings he had made up his mind that the Court ought not to hear the case. This action was brought with a view to obtain the opinion of the Court on an abstract question of law raised by a statement of facts. He did not think that enabled the Court to deal with the case. The Court could only decide when the whole facts were before them ; and the plaintiff might have raised the question by taking issue on the statement of defence. He cited the case of "Doe dem. Duntze v. Duntze," 6, C. B., 100, and said some people might think this action was brought for the benefit of the defendant, with no intention of ever enforcing the penalty, and with a view to get the decision of the Court.

Mr. Justice Watkin Williams thought the case ought to be postponed until both plaintiff and defendant satisfied the Court that this was a *bonâ fide* action for a penalty and to be incurred. He said it was "friendly" from the obvious and studious omissions in the pleadings, and he thought it collusive, as there was neither a plaintiff nor a defendant in the ordinary sense of the words. It was brought to obtain the decision of the Court, and this was a sort of fraud and covin on the Court (which the Court had sometimes punished as a contempt by imprisonment), and such litigation should be stopped till affidavits were filed or some other steps were taken. He cited "Hinkin v. Gerss" 2, Camp., 408, where a feigned issue was raised ; also "Cocks v. Phillips," in 1790, where the validity of Mrs. Phillips's marriage and the legitimacy of her issue were sought to be decided on an action on a promissory note for £100 ; and the case of the Chevalier d'Eon. After argument he might alter his opinion, but he thought the pleadings were prejudicial to him in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh, and that, if argued, the case must be decided in his favour, so that the penalty would not be recovered, and it would be futile to protect him from another action for the penalty.

Mr. Bradlaugh felt it would be very important in him after that intimation to obtrude any more observations. He had written to the Speaker, as he thought, after "Stockdale and Hansard," the House might wish to instruct the Attorney-General to appear, but he had received an answer saying the House would not interfere with the proceedings. It was vain to say this was not a friendly suit, as the plaintiff had so stated it to be at a public meeting.

Mr. Justice Manisty.—That is very candid of you, but there is no controversy between you and the plaintiff.

Mr. Crump wished to say that he was not responsible for the pleadings ; but no fact, as far as he knew, had been kept out of them that ought to have gone in. The Speaker had had the pleadings before him, and if he had objected to them would have said so.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

ON Wednesday, at the Royal United Service institution, Mr. Spottiswoode, the President of the Royal Society, presiding, Mr. George Lane-Fox, the electrical engineer, lectured on "The Future of Electric Lighting and on the Exhibition at the Chrystal Palace." The chairman, in introducing the lecturer of the day, spoke of him as one who had been very successful in developing the powers of electricity. It was safer, Mr. Spottiswoode said, to prophesy what electricity could do than what it could not do, and he illustrated the unsafety of such of negative prophesy by pointing to the fact that a committee of the House of Commons a few years ago arrived at the opinion, published in the Blue-book, that the telephone was a toy forming a thing "not to be hoped for." The lecturer, who spoke in a very low tone, expressed his opinion that the development of electricity, great as it had been of late, would be greater in the immediate future, especially as trained minds were now being devoted to the subject. He spoke of the electric lighting as opening up, for one thing, a new industry, and then proceeded to describe the exhibition at the Chrystal Palace as illustrating the strides which had recently been made. He declared that the questions frequently asked—whether the public could have the electric current in their houses and whether the light would be cheaper than gas—could be confidently answered in the affirmative. He then went into details, and, with reference to the various systems, expressed the opinion that the arc light would shortly be superseded altogether by the "incandescent lamp." He then proceeded to speak of the principle upon which, as he thought, electricity could be laid on to districts. Districts could be lighted from a central point, from which the lighting power could be supplied by main and branch wires underground. To prevent any disadvantageous result from any accident to the central station, he would have in another part of the district a supplementary battery, in which there would be a storage of the energy of electrical energy. He then described the construction of the incandescent lamp, and entered upon a relation of the devices which had been adopted upon a later experience of materials. He believed that the cost of the incandescent lamp would be found far less than that of gas. The great cost arising from the breakage of these lamps would be remedied when the lamps were properly made ; they would then be found practically indestructible. A 100-candle light by electricity would, be calculated, be produced at the cost of a 12-candle light of gas—a farthing an hour. In regard to the danger to human life from contact with the wires, the supply would require only a low tension, which could not affect life. Any danger from fire could result only from gross carelessness. Thanks to the lecturer concluded the proceedings.

"KOSMOS" TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

SIR,—Certain incidents in the Ministerial crisis during the past fortnight have combined to fix an unusual amount of attention upon you. As the net result of these, there are two observations, each of which is equally true and creditable to yourself, that I desire to me to make. First, you were right in refusing the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, when you found that it would not carry with it a seat in the Cabinet ; secondly, had the shuffling of the cards ended in your promotion to the higher Ministerial rank you may now would have considered the honour well deserved, and would have been thoroughly pleased. As it was, you were, in effect, asked to take a post of responsibility without